FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 113

11 June 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Gromyko, Cheysson Exchange Views in New York AA 1
UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament AA 1
Dost Speech AA 1
Petrov Article in PRAVDA [7 Jun] AA 2
Arms Convention Ratification Letter Given to UN AA 5
U.S. CBW Arms Increase Danger for Europe AA 5
[NOVOYE VREMYA 11 Jun]
NOVOYE VREMYA Sees Mounting U.S. Naval Threat AA 6
[Sergeyev, No 23]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Session Concludes; Communique Issued BB 1
Tikhanov, Lazar Confer BB 1
Kadar Receives Delegations BB 1
CEMA Talks End BB 1
Joint Communique BB 2
Delegation Returns To Moscow BB 3
Socialist Country Culture Ministers End Meeting BB 3
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Import of Bonn NATO Meeting Decisions Noted CC 1

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

UK Objective: Anglo-U.S. Occupation of Islands DD 1
Kornilov Views British 'Purpose' in Falklands DD 1
U.S. 'Hegemonic Interests' Threatened by Crisis DD 2
Future of Falklands After War Assessed DD 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

CIA Admits to Use of Journalists as Agents A 1
'Ideological Subversion' Beamed to USSR Scored A 1
[Nalin in TRUD 30 May]
Shitikov Receives U.S. Senator Pressler A 3
[IZVESTIYA 2 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Shcherbitskiy, Zhivkov Continue Talks in Kharkov F 1
Bulgarian Cultural Official Visits USSR F 1
Smirnov Confers With Hungarian Leaders [PRAVDA 5 Jun] F 1
Romanian Premier Thanks Tikhonov for Greeting [PRAVDA 3 Jun] F 1
Correction to Zhivkov Begins Official Visit F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Continuing Reaction to Reagan Trip, Speeches G 1
U.S. Economic Pressure [Ablamov] G 1
Beglov on UK Speech G 2
IZVESTIYA on UK Speech [10 Jun] G 2
Reagan Bundestag Address [Serov] G 3
Opposition to U.S. Policies G 4
Soviet, FRG Banks Discuss Cooperation G 4
FRG Firm Signs Chemical Plant Contract [Glazunov] G 5
Gromyko, Kiprianou Talk in New York G 5
Commentary on NATO Pressure on Greece G 5
Soviet-Greek Commission Concludes Meeting G 6
IZVESTIYA Comments on Spain's NATO Entry [2 Jun] G 7
U.S. Plans for Lajes Air Base Viewed [Vinogradov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Jun] G 7
Marshal Kutakhov Attends Finnish Embassy Soiree [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jun] G 8
Retiring Envoy to Netherlands Replaced [PRAVDA 3 Jun] G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian Agreement to Cease-Fire Reported H 1
Israeli Aggression, U.S. Complicity Assessed H 1
Demchenko Commentary H 1
Lebanese, Syrian Situation [PRAVDA 8 Jun] H 1
Reagan's Parliament Speech [Zlaturinskiy] H 2
U.S. Guilt Stressed [Patsyuk, Surgachev] H 3
'Joint American-Israel Action' H 4
Bovin: Intervention Will Not Secure Israel [IZVESTIYA 10 Jun] H 4
AAPSO Leader Condemns-Israeli Invasion H 6
Correction: Importance of Iranian Working Class H 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Council of Ministers on Food Program [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Jun] R 1
IZVESTIYA on Soviets' Role in Food Program [2 Jun] R 2
Kazakhstan Receives Order of Lenin R 5
Kunayev Opens Anniversary Festivities R 6
Arkhipov Presents Award to Chamber of Commerce [PRAVDA 29 May] R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Fedorov Urges Greater Use of Oil Byproducts S 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 30 May]
Briefs: Gas Pipeline; Tyumen Production; Arctic Oil Study; S 3
Irtysh Shipping; Uzbek Tractor Exports

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-Soyuz Space Flight Tasks Reported [TASS 8 Jun] U 1
TASS Announces Cosmos-1378 Launched 10 Jun [11 Jun] U 1
Paper Reports on Oil Pollution Remedies U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 May]

GROMYKO, CHEYSSON EXCHANGE VIEWS IN NEW YORK

LD110812 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 11 Jun,TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here with the French minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson.

During their conversation they had a useful exchange of opinions on certain key international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and France, including questions to be considered by the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that in the present complicated international situation it is especially important that all states, above all those with big military potentials, should work with the purpose of averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, maintaining a constructive dialogue and cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

Claude Cheysson's attention was attracted by the foreign policy initiatives put forward in the recent speeches of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, initiatives which provide for concrete steps to limit and reduce strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe. A. Gromyko stressed the Soviet Union's determination to continue to do everything in its power to secure progress in different aspects of restraining the arms race, which is also the purpose of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

The two sides also discussed certain questions of Soviet-French relations. As an example of cooperation between the two countries they mentioned the forthcoming space flight of a joint Soviet-French crew. The Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that cooperation and dialogue between the two states meets the basic interests of the Soviet and French peoples and European and international security and presupposes mutual efforts by both sides in this direction.

The meeting took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

Dost Speech

LD110834 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 11 Jun,TASS -- As a result of the aggressive policy pursued by the United States, the world has found itself "on the verge of being plunged into a new spiral of the nuclear arms race," stressed Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In addressing the second special session of General Assembly on disarmament he said that those who gain profits from the arms race put every obstacle in the way of negotiations on specific problems of disarmament. They effectively block the implementation of the recommendations made by the first General Assembly's special session on disarmament. It was the United States that refused to ratify the SALT II treaty. The United States also unilaterally terminated negotiations with the Soviet Union on such important issues as prohibition of chemical weapons, general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean and others, recalled further the foreign minister of Afghanistan.

In the past few years the imperialist powers, above all the United States, have followed a policy of building a world-wide network of military bases on foreign territories. At present United States has over one thousand five hundred bases and military installations in scores of countries in all parts of the world.

Enormous expenditures on modern weapons look particularly senseless against the background of the tremendous needs of developing countries, pointed out the foreign minister.

So far these expenditures exceed almost thirty times the value of aid to the developing countries. Nine schools could be built on the money spent for the construction of one F-14 fighter; five hospitals are equal in cost to one MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

In our firm opinion, the way out of the present impasse is to be found along the road of implementation of previously approved recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, including its first special session on disarmament, stressed Shah Mohammed Dost. An important step aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war was the adoption on the initiative of the Soviet Union by the 36th United Nations General Assembly of a declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, which declares the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concluded.

Petrov Article in PRAVDA

PM101347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 6

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrov article: "Time for Effective Decisions, On the Opening of the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament"]

[Text] The second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament opens today in New York. In the present exacerbated international situation the peoples expect the representatives of the UN member states to approach the session's work with a consciousness of great responsibility and to use the opportunity offered to them in order to formulate authoritative recommendations on the most important problems of arms limitations and disarmament.

"For its part the Soviet Union will do everything to ensure that the session is successful," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted.

The first special session devoted to these problems, held 4 years ago, adopted important, useful decisions. But even then many people wondered anxiously: Was everyone who delivered speeches in favor of disarmament from the UN rostrum sincere? Where were the true intentions of the United States and its allies expressed -- at the General Assembly session in New York or at the simultaneous NATO Council session in Washington, which approved a long-term program for the faster armament of that bloc? Actions have provided the answer. In the years since then the situation in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament has not improved but has deteriorated as a result of the aggressive, militarist course adopted by the United States and NATO.

Indeed, in defiance of the clearly expressed desire of the international community -- to achieve security through disarmament and talks on a basis of equality and equal security -- the United States and its allies are pursuing a completely different course. Washington unilaterally broke off the SALT process and the talks on prohibiting chemical weapons and nuclear weapons tests and on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and weapons deliveries to third countries. The talks that are being held on other vitally important problems and the start of new talks proposed by the Soviet Union and recommended by the United Nations are being impeded.

Washington has decided to replace the attainment of specific accords by discussions entailing no commitments and to replace arms limitation by an arms buildup with the aim of securing military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

In the process Washington and the other NATO capitals, not being fastidious about their choice of means, are seeking to intimidate their own peoples and the population of other countries with the mythical "Soviet threat," whereas the real threat to world security stems precisely from the U.S. course.

Although the U.S. gamble on achieving military superiority is unrealistic, it is exceptionally dangerous. What is underway is the further buildup and improvement of armaments, especially nuclear arms, and also chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction, with the clear aim of creating the potential to deliver a first strike.

Attempts are being made to move these weapons closer to the USSR's borders and into West Europe in particular and to drag dozens of states into war preparations. It is planned to deploy offensive weapons not only on earth but in space.

At the politico-ideological level Washington's strategic line is finding expression in the foolhardy doctrines and concepts of "limited" nuclear war and "demonstration" nuclear explosions. These are being put forward to accustom the peoples to the idea of the possibility of nuclear war and the permissibility of the first use of nuclear weapons.

It would be shortsighted not to see the negative features in the present international situation. But to fail to consider the factors opposing them would be to lapse into an equally serious error. Gone are the times when imperialism could with impunity impose its aggressive course on the world. The influence of the forces of peace is a major real quantity. A wave of demands that everything possible be done to avert the threat of war and curb the arms race is mounting in West Europe and the United States itself. The broad antiwar movement all over the world is lending a new resonance to the UN forum that is about to begin. The Nonaligned Movement is also advocating from a position of responsibility the relaxation of international tension and the prevention of war.

A most important factor in averting the nuclear threat hanging over mankind is the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries. The Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently and unswervingly advocate the preservation of world peace. Initiatives aimed at implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress are being put forward. The proposals contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress are a convincing new display of the Soviet land's love of peace.

The need to curb the arms race and to lessen the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war is a vital, burning requirement of our time. And the fact that talks are now going on between the USSR and the United States on the cardinal issue represented by the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe is bound to cause satisfaction in this connection. The fact that the United States has at last consented to resume talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms is also certainly of positive significance. However, it is important that the talks on these issues be held honestly, from a constructive standpoint and in complete accordance with the principle of equality and equal security and not be utilized as cover for a continued arms race and attempts to smash the existing strategic military parity. That is precisely the Soviet approach.

The USSR is approaching the upcoming UN forum with great responsibility, in the belief that the work of the General Assembly special session must culminate in the adoption of decisions that are a practical contribution to the cause of consolidating international peace. On our country's initiative, the last, 36th, General Assembly session approved a declaration whose very title points to the main avenue on which states' efforts should be concentrated: "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe." The document also outlines the main points for the application of those efforts: ensuring that all the nuclear powers renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and any doctrines allowing for such a possibility, and embarking on honest and equal talks so as to stop and reverse the nuclear arms race, the goal being to totally eliminate those arms.

Soviet proposals also provide for progress along the road to the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the prohibition of neutron and radiological weapons, the strengthening of the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the granting of security guarantees to nonnuclear countries, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of world.

As the Soviet side has repeatedly reaffirmed at the highest level, there is no type of armaments that the USSR would not be prepared to limit and ban on terms of reciprocity and without prejudice to anyone's security. This applies not only to nuclear weapons but to all types of weapons of mass destruction. Chemical weapons must also be banned; this task, whose resolution the United Nations has repeatedly advocated, has become particularly pressing now that the United States has formulated plans for the widespread deployment of chemical weapons, including binary munitions.

The USSR's principled stance in favor of disarmament also applies to conventional armaments. It goes for both land and the expanses of the seas and oceans. Our approach also provides the correct key to preventing an arms race in space.

Progress toward disarmament assumes the adoption of measures conducive in political, legal and other respects to strengthening guarantees of international security. Thus the question of implementing the USSR's proposal for concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, supported by the United Nations back in 1976, has long been pressing.

The contribution of other members of the socialist community to the common cause of the struggle against the arms race is becoming increasingly tangible. Thus the initiative behind the United Nation's adoption of the decision against the neutron bomb was the GDR's and that behind the decision with a view to disarmament was the CSSR's. Hungary and Poland are playing a leading role in efforts aimed respectively at banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and banning chemical weapons. Bulgaria is upholding the idea of mounting a worldwide campaign to collect signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war and limit the arms race and for disarmament, and also upholding the resolution on the need to increase the number of states party to multilateral arms limitation agreements. Mongolia is proposing that a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force be concluded among the Asian and Pacific states. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are vigorously advocating that Southeast Asia become a zone of peace and stability.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are prepared to cooperate with any state and to heed any proposal if it is dictated by the desire for peace. In the United Nations they invariably show a readiness for contacts and cooperation in the general interests of consolidating security with the countries of the other sociopolitical system, the United States included. "The main global problem of our time," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "the problem of preventing the world from sliding toward thermonuclear catastrophe, demands that, despite all the differences and disagreements, a common language and -- which is the main point -- common decisions be found."

A peculiarity of the upcoming session is that it will be held under conditions of great activenss on the part of social forces advocating peace and disarmament. In connection with the UN forum, organizations of parliamentarians, scientists, physicians, writers and students, trade unions, regional peace movements, Christian churches, Muslims, Buddhists and adherents of other religions are issuing appeals that the nuclear madness be stopped and a start be made to real disarmament.

The champions of peace and disarmament are faced with a keen and intense struggle. Suffice it to say that on this occasion, too, the NATO countries have decided to hold (not in Washington now, but in Bonn) a session of the bloc council during the proceedings of the special session, as though emphasizing that they give priority to war preparations. It is not impossible that these countries' representatives in the United Nations will make attempts to turn the debate into a confrontation and to slander the socialist countries.

As for the Soviet Union, it advocates that the attention of the session participants center on the most acute issues perturbing mankind. We are in favor of abandoning "linkages" and getting down at last to unraveling the urgent problems of disarmament.

The UN General Assembly special session is called upon to speak out resolutely in favor of using channels for disarmament talks and improving their fruitfulness, of resuming and intensively continuing the talks held in recent years but broken off by the United States, and of starting new talks on issues important to the cause of peace and security.

The fundamental principles of talks -- the sides' equality and equal security and the searching of specific agreements on arms limitation and disarmament and the relevant monitoring measures -- were formulated by the first special session. The course of world events confirms that there is no reasonable alternative to this course. Time brooks no delay. It urgently demands effective decisions in favor of disarmament.

ARMS CONVENTION RATIFICATION LETTER GIVEN TO UN

LD110544 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 11 Jun, TASS -- A letter of ratification by the Soviet Union of the convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects has been handed over to the United Nations Secretariat. The convention was opened for signing on April 10, 1981. The letter is accompanied by a notification informing the United Nations secretary general that the Soviet Union regards as binding on itself protocols 1, 2 and 3 to the said convention.

U.S. CBW ARMS INCREASE DANGER FOR EUROPE

LD102110 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- "The super arming with chemical and bacteriological weapons of the American Army and deployment of these weapons in Western Europe is designed not for defending the Europeans, as the Pentagon seeks to present," the weekly NEW TIMES [Novoye Vremya] writes in its June 11 issue. The weekly points out that "to deploy new arsenals of chemical weapons in densely populated Europe means to create one more permanent seat of enhanced danger for the people and the environment. At American depots about 4,000 cases of toxic gas leakage occur every year. If chemical warfare breaks out, its victims will be millions of Europeans. The civilian population will be mainly affected: The losses of civilians will exceed 20-30 times the losses of troops, since civilians have no means of protection from those weapons."

This is understood full well by the sober-minded people of various political convictions not only in the Old World but also overseas. The wave of protest against deployment of chemical weapons in Europe is gaining momentum, the article stresses.

"The American Armed Forces already now have the arsenal of chemical ammunition which is more than enough for conducting a large-scale war in Europe during 30 days, even if this weapon is used from the very beginning of military actions. Congressman Zablocki said that the stockpiled chemical weapons would be enough for 50 divisions to conduct chemical warfare in Europe during 100 days, and then not a single living creature will survive in Europe...."

"The U.S. chemical super arming," the article stresses, "is conducted against the background of the slanderous campaign on the USSR's 'involvement' in the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The American administration used the lie to justify its own plans, to cover up its crimes linked with conducting chemical warfare in Vietnam. The lie camouflages Washington's unwillingness to conduct honest, equitable negotiations on prohibition of the development, production, and on destruction of chemical weapon stocks."

NOVOYE VREMYA SEES MOUNTING U.S. NAVAL THREAT

PM091121 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 4 Jun 82 pp 20-24

[D. Sergeyev article: "Dangerous Naval Arms Race"]

[Excerpt] Ever since ancient times, when people first learned to transport themselves across expanses of water on rafts and in boats, and then in galleys and sailing ships, the sea has been used for military purposes. The potential for the military utilization of the seas has expanded with the development of combat hardware. The creation of shipboard artillery, the switch from sail to steam power, the armorplating of ships' hulls, the invention of torpedo weapons, the appearance of submarines and the emergence of naval aviation are only some of the revolutionary changes in naval hardware that have in just a few centuries changed the face and combat performance of naval fleets.

The development of naval hardware has also extended the bounds of theaters of war at sea. While for millennia all or almost all military operations at sea were mounted comparatively close to shore, in the 18th-19th centuries and especially since the early 20th century the limitless expanses of the oceans have been theaters of military operations.

Two Categories

Whatever historical era you take and whatever the technical level of naval forces was at that time, their strategic and tactical operational tasks would fall into two main categories. In his book "The State's Sea Power," Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov formulated the categories concisely in the following words: "Fleet against fleet" and "fleet against shore."

The first of these categories embraces naval fighting and operations against the other side's naval forces at sea, in bases and in ports: the interception and disruption of the enemy marine lines of communication whereby he can obtain the weapons, food, raw material commodities and energy resources necessary for warfare; the defense of marine lines of communication against the threat from enemy naval forces; helping to defend your own country's coast from the enemy navy.

Fleet-against-shore fighting and operations include the transfer and landing of forces; striking from the sea against enemy ground forces and other targets in the coastal strip; supporting the seaward flanks of your own ground forces.

In actual war conditions these two main categories of naval tasks may be interwoven with one another or stand in a particular relationship. For instance, during the Great Patriotic War, Soviet naval forces, by their operations in marine theaters, forced the German command -- back at a time when it had the strategic initiative -- to abandon attempts to use its fleet against Soviet ground forces and the capture of territory from the sea. At the same time the substantial weakening of the German fleet by 1944 made it easier for the United States and Britain to open the second front in Europe -- that is, to land a strategic force in France -- because the American and British fleets could operate relatively freely off the shores of France.

Overall, both fleet-against-fleet combat and fleet-against-shore operations; no matter how the correlation between these two categories of task within the total activity of naval forces has changed, have played and continue to play a considerable role in the majority of military conflicts and occupy an important place in states' strategic planning. So it is natural that mutual limitations on naval armaments has been a subject of international talks and even of some agreements since the 1920's. Examples are the decisions of the 1922 Washington conference on the correlation between the navies of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the Anglo-German naval agreement of 1935, and certain others. However, since these agreements were concluded between imperialist powers, they did not so much curb the naval arms race as become the starting points for continued rivalry between them and for an intensified naval arms race by enshrining the correlation of forces at sea between the relevant powers at a particular moment.

The Soviet Union's proposals for radical measures to end the arms race, including that at sea, which were put forward at international forums in the twenties and thirties, were left without practical examination because of the negative attitude of the main capitalist powers, which had the most sizable fleets.

The situation remained generally the same in the first postwar years and even decades. However, the role of naval forces in overall strategy increased rapidly, and the arms race at sea became an increasingly significant source of the danger of war.

Nuclear Threat From the Sea

Nuclear and missile weapons made profound changes in the combat potential and strategic role of naval forces. The creation of submarines carrying nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles, carrier-based multirole aircraft carrying nuclear bombs and other ships with nuclear weapons on board gave the navy a combat potential that could not be compared to former times.

The navy's potential in operations against the shore increased particularly sharply. Whereas the most powerful naval guns had been able to hit targets on the shore at distances measured in kilometers, it now became possible to launch a nuclear strike from a submarine hundreds or even thousands of kilometers offshore against targets deep in enemy territory. The power of the possible strikes from the sea also changed radically: While artillery bombardment from ships had been able to destroy individual buildings and other similar targets, current submarine-launched ballistic missiles can devastate entire regions. Suffice it to say that just one modern MIRV ballistic missile packs a nuclear charge dozens of times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb and can simultaneously hit several different targets at considerable distances from one another. The combat might of carrier aviation equipped with nuclear bombs has increased on a similar scale.

All this created a completely new situation: The fleet, as S.G. Gorshkov emphasizes in the aforementioned book, acquired "the capacity to resolve offensive strategic tasks through direct action on the sources of enemy military might" and "capacity...to directly influence the course and outcome of a war."

Of course, this does not mean that the fleet's potential in fleet-against-fleet operations has declined in the nuclear age. On the contrary, it has increased with the appearance of new types of arms -- missile and nuclear. The importance and potential of the fleet's antisubmarine forces have increased particularly, for understandable reasons. Nonetheless fleet-against-shore operations have assumed dominating importance.

While noting these fundamentally new aspects of the strategic situation on the seas and oceans, it is necessary to stress that the United States has been the first to take every step to develop -- since the mid-fifties -- the naval nuclear arms race. That applies to missile submarines, aircraft carriers and other naval arms with nuclear potential.

The Soviet Union, faced with the new parameters of the nuclear danger from the sea, was forced to accept each new challenge and to create appropriate naval weapons systems to serve as a counterweight to the American systems. But it has never showed initiative in creating new sea-based nuclear systems and therefore has never by any of its action stimulated the naval arms race. The situation as regards ground-launched nuclear arms was and is exactly the same.

They Are "Opening Up" the Indian Ocean

The process of the formation and the growth of the nuclear threat from the sea as a result of U.S. militarist actions can be seen in the case of the development of events in the Indian Ocean whose waters the United States has been "opening up" in the strategic sense in recent years.

Whereas in the fifties and the sixties American ships with nuclear potential would appear only rarely or, so to speak, episodically in the Indian Ocean, since the early seventies a U.S. Navy task force headed by an aircraft carrier with aircraft carrying nuclear weapons on board has begun regularly -- two or three times a year -- to visit the Indian Ocean.

At this same period the United States began constructing a naval base at the center of the Indian Ocean on the island of Diego Garcia, which Britain wrested from the state of Mauritius when it was granting independence to it and then leased to the Americans. The base was originally created as a communication center, but with the prospect of expanding and diversifying its functions. Moreover, U.S. naval forces permanently used a military base on the island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf.

Even back then these U.S. actions created a threat to the security and independence of Indian Ocean littoral countries, virtually all of whose territory was within range of American carrier-based aviation. During the 1971 Indian-Pakistani war the American aircraft carrier Enterprise was sent to the Gulf of Bengal as an instrument of direct military-political pressure on India.

It was at this time that the first elements of a threat from the south began to emerge for the Soviet Union -- a considerable part of its territory is quite close to areas of the Indian Ocean such as the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Even back at this stage the U.S. militarist actions prompted the Indian Ocean countries to put forward -- first within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, then in the United Nations, too, in 1971 -- the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone by eliminating the foreign military bases there, prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons and limiting the foreign military presence. The Soviet Union supported the principled thrust of the idea of a peace zone and the main elements of its material content. The United States adopted a negative standpoint toward it.

Over the next few years the United States gradually consolidated the presence of its carrier task forces in the Indian Ocean. The expansion of the base on Diego Garcia began in the mid-seventies. Washington also began exploring the possibilities of creating or using military bases on the west coast of Australia, in Pakistan, in Iran and in certain African countries.

In the situation of the mounting military, including nuclear, threat from the waters of the Indian Ocean and the lack of progress in implementing the idea of turning it into a peace zone, the Soviet Union made efforts to stop the dangerous course of events. Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean began in June 1977. The very fact of the start of these talks and their course showed that at the time there was not complete unity of views in American leading circles with regard to future military policy in the Indian Ocean. Even then extremely influential groups were trying to work toward the faster militarization of its waters and the rapid buildup of the American military presence there. These groups saw the talks with the USSR on Indian Ocean issues as an unnecessary hindrance in implementing their plans. However, at the time other forces, which believed it advisable at the very least not to accelerate the militarist course in the Indian Ocean and to try to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a mutually acceptable basis, had the dominant influence on decisionmaking about talks.

Under these conditions the talks at first went pretty well. After just 6 months the two sides conveyed to the Indian Ocean states, through UN channels, the following information about the results of their latest (fourth) round:

"In Berne (Switzerland) 7 through 17 February 1978 the USSR and U.S. delegations held further bilateral talks on questions relating to arms limitation measures in the Indian Ocean. The delegations continued their discussion of the proposals put forward by both sides. During the meeting the two sides held both plenary sessions and sessions of working groups. The discussion was frank and useful and promoted understanding of each side's position, thereby creating the basis for further work.

"A certain degree of consensus has now been reached on a number of issues, including the desirability of a step-by-step approach, starting with an agreement not to increase the present military presence and with a swift transition to talks about reductions.

"The drafting group has begun formulating initial joint draft texts of certain sections of the agreement. These texts contain single formulas on issues that have been agreed and formulas in parentheses on issues where there are still disagreements.

"Two expert working groups have been set up. These working groups made some progress on technical questions (for instance, the definition of transit). The expert groups will continue to discuss the technical questions that have not yet been agreed.

"The date of the next meetings will be decided by mutual agreement."

This statement certainly showed the serious, businesslike nature of the Soviet-American talks. It gave definite hope of their successful completion. And that was the spirit in which it was greeted by the Indian Ocean countries.

Unfortunately, that was as far as matters went. The fourth round of the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean proved to be the last: The U.S. Government categorically refused to continue them and Washington rejected the Soviet side's subsequent suggestions that they be resumed.

Faster Militarization

The abrupt adverse change in the U.S. stance on the question of talks with the Soviet Union was certainly the result of the victory of the most militaristically inclined groupings in the American ruling circles. Instead of approaching the Indian Ocean as a region where cooperation among states in the interests of strengthening peace and relaxing tension was necessary and possible, the White House declared a large part of the area, along with the entire Near and Middle East, to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests." This was essentially an overtly imperialist, colonialist bid to establish an American military-political protectorate over the Indian Ocean and the states on its shores. Since then the United States has steered a line toward the unchecked buildup of its strategic presence in the Indian Ocean.

Whereas in the early and mid-seventies an American carrier task force would be moved into the waters of the Indian Ocean only periodically, since the late seventies U.S. Navy carrier forces have been stationed there permanently. They include one or two aircraft carriers, other large surface ships, submarines and landing ships with Marines on board.

U.S. strategic aircraft never used to appear over the Indian Ocean at all. Since the turn of the eighties B-52 bombers carrying nuclear weapons have made regular overflights of the ocean.

In the mid-seventies U.S. naval forces relied in the Indian Ocean mainly on the base on Diego Garcia. Now, first, the base has been expanded to strategic standard and, second, American naval forces and strategic bombers have obtained the use of military bases on the west coast of Australia and in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Kenya. Lately they have clearly begun to steal toward bases on the territory of certain other Indian Ocean countries. American floating heavy weapons dumps are also now deployed in the Indian Ocean.

The military presence of U.S. allies -- Britain, France and Australia -- in the Indian Ocean has increased in recent years.

Now, by mid-1982, the dual purpose of the American strategic presence and military activity in the Indian Ocean has been revealed with total clarity:

First, they are a form of forward basing of U.S. nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries;

Second, they are the underpinning for the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, intended for incursions into Indian Ocean countries.

Characterizing the present situation in the Indian Ocean region, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his recent appeal to the participants in the international conference "the Indian Ocean is a peace zone" that the U.S. militarist actions are causing military and political tension in the region. He emphasized:

"All this cannot fail to cause the Indian Ocean countries' peoples valid concern for their security. A threat from the south is being created to the security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The development of events is compelling us all to consider how to stave off the growing danger."

But the Indian Ocean is only part of the world's oceans, and a part where the military threat has emerged recently. The threat emerged earlier in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and the Far Eastern seas, and its scope there is even more considerable. And in the next few years the plans for the strategic rearmament of the United States formulated and implemented by the current American administration envisage the adoption of a number of powerful new naval nuclear weapons systems capable of considerably increasing the threat from the sea.

That applies primarily to the new MIRVed Trident II submarine-launched missiles. They are to possess a range 1.5-2 or even 3 times longer than present American submarine-launched ballistic missiles and an accuracy that would lend them the nature of first-strike weapons.

That also applies to the plans for deploying a completely new type of nuclear weapon -- long-range cruise missiles -- on surface ships and submarines. The United States has developed not only ground- and air-launched, but sea-launched versions of the cruise missiles.

The scale of the naval and above all nuclear arms race foisted on mankind by American imperialism is growing rapidly. The dangers to international peace and the life of the peoples are increasing accordingly.

So it is natural that the struggle to end the naval arms race, to limit and reduce those arms and to limit naval activity should represent a major aspect of the general efforts of peace-loving states and peoples aimed at eliminating the threat of war and achieving disarmament.

CEMA SESSION CONCLUDES; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Tikhanov, Lazar Confer

LD101036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0706 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (TASS) -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has had a meeting with G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The heads of government exchanged information about the progress in the USSR and Hungary in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th MSZMP Congress. The increasing role of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation in resolving the national economic tasks facing both countries was pointed out.

During the talks a series of specific matters concerning Soviet-Hungarian economic relations were reviewed. Attention was devoted to deepening and expanding bilateral cooperation in key spheres of the economy and also to the active participation of the Soviet Union and Hungary in the further development of socialist economic integration between CEMA member countries.

Taking part in the conversation, which was conducted in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in Hungary; and on the Hungarian side, J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Kadar Receives Delegations

LD101720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today received the heads of delegations participating in the 36th CEMA session. Comrade Kadar praised highly the results and perspectives of the discussions on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the fraternal countries which took place at the session. On behalf of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed sincere gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the government of Hungary and personally to Comrade Kadar for the warm welcome and the splendid conditions for fruitful work at the CEMA session in Budapest.

CEMA Talks End

LD101418 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 10, TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Petrunya and Aleksandr Kuzmin write: Documents signed at the 36th meeting ofthe CMEA session, held in the Hungarian capital, provide for joint research and development, for the organisation of specialised batch production of automatic sets of machines, control systems and instruments. The meeting was held at the level of heads of government of member countries.

The intergovernmental agreement on multilateral international specialisation and cooperation in the development and production of products of the microelectronic element base for computers, special technological equipment and especially pure materials for microelectronics is directed at strengthening the basis for technically re-equipping the national economies of CMEA countries.

The programme of coordinating economic development plans for 1986-1990 is called upon to facilitate the pursuance of the course of the communist and workers' parties of fraternal countries to intensify production as an important precondition of raising the living standards of their peoples. The session studied the programme and approved it.

The participants in the meeting proceed from the premise that the coordination should be carried out within the channel of the reaching of agreement on the economic and scientific-technical policy of CMEA countries. First of all, in the development of inter-connected branches.

Provisions are made for the greater participation in the international socialist division of labour of such countries as Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia. This accords with the need of accelerating the development and increasing the efficiency of their economies.

The fulfillment of the agreement on multilateral international specialisation and cooperation in the production and mutual delivery of equipment for atomic power stations was studied during the session. This programme of joint work, which has no analogues in world practice of cooperation, will substantially improve the satisfaction of the requirements of the fraternal countries in electricity. A big volume of work has been done for the fulfillment of the agreement. The session adopted recommendations on the further development of cooperation in atomic power generation, in specialisation and co-production of equipment for atomic power stations.

The meeting approved a programme of multilateral cooperation in the field of colour television. It takes into account the population's growing requirements for modern types of household equipment.

A communique was adopted and will be published in the press.

This concluded the work of the 36th meeting of the CMEA session.

Joint Communique

LD101534 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun,TASS -- "In 1981 the CMEA member-countries led by their communist and workers' parties, using the advantages of the socialist system and mobilising internal resources, made an important step forward in performing the tasks of the current five-year plan period and developing socialised production. It is said in a communique, which was published here today, on the results of the 36th regular meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on June 8-10, 1982, here in Budapest. The communique emphasizes that output increased at priority rates in those industries which determine scientific and technological progress, above all machine-building, electronics, power engineering and the chemical industry.

The session noted that the development of the national economies and cooperation of the CMEA member-countries proceeded in the conditions of a worsened situation in the world markets and a complicated international situation caused as a result of the escalation by the imperialist states of their policy of force, the intensified arms race, increased military spending and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The imperialist circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries have toughened discrimination against the CMEA member-countries and gone to the length of imposing "sanctions" against and curtailing trading and economic links with them, especially the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. The unlawful economic blockade policy against fraternal Cuba has been intensified.

The declaration adopted at the Versailles conference recently demonstrates that the major capitalist countries are bent on straining trading, credit and other economic relations with the CMEA member-countries even further.

The session strongly denounces these actions, the communique emphasises, and contends that they are directed at heightening international tension and hamper the development of peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation, contradict the interests of not only the CMEA member-countries but also all peoples living in the world, and represent a most flagrant violation of the generally accepted norms of international life, the principles of the United Nations charter and the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The session considers any interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, a CMEA member, to be inadmissible. It was unanimously stressed that such actions will not be successful. The CMEA member-countries, strengthening their cohesion and mutual cooperation and developing ties with other states interested in stronger peace and international cooperation, are firmly resolved to ensure their further confident advances. The CMEA member-countries were giving and continue to give all-round assistance to the Polish people in overcoming economic difficulties and ensuring conditions for the country's further socialist development.

The communique reports that the session examined and endorsed a program for the coordination of the CMEA countries' economic development plans covering the period between 1986 and 1990, which is called upon to facilitate the realisation of the course of the communist and workers' parties for the intensification of production in the interests of improving the well-being of the peoples of the fraternal countries.

The further development of cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the basis of an agreement between the CMEA and Yugoslavia and with the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia was noted with satisfaction, the communique goes on.

The session stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation in the field of the economy, science and technology with the countries which have opted for the socialist way of development and seek close ties with the council, as well as with all developing countries. In 1981 the CMEA member-countries gave economic and technological assistance to 9? developing states in the interests of enhancing mainly the state sector of their economies, developing natural resources, and broadening the scope of the training of national personnel. A decision has been adopted to perfect work within the CMEA framework regarding multilateral cooperation with developing countries.

The session confirmed the desire of the CMEA member-countries to develop trading, economic, scientific and technical links with the capitalist states which display readiness to cooperate on the conditions of equality and mutual benefit, with the observance of the corresponding provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Noted in this connection was the successful development of cooperation with the Republic of Finland, including cooperation performed on the basis of an agreement signed between that country and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD101650 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the 36th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Budapest to Moscow today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Arvid Pelshe, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers and other officials.

SOCIALIST COUNTRY CULTURE MINISTERS END MEETING

PM091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "The Conference Has Ended"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun -- A conference of socialist countries' ministers of culture in which delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and the CSSR participated, has ended here.

The Soviet delegation was headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The participants in the conference exchanged experience in the sphere of developing culture and art in the fraternal countries and of reciprocal cultural cooperation and the development of cultural ties with other countries under conditions of the present international situation. There was discussion of questions of preparations for the UNESCO world conference on policy in the cultural sphere which is to be held this year in Mexico. The socialist countries' resolve was stressed to make every effort so that this conference should strengthen international cooperation, mutual understanding among peoples and the consolidation of world peace.

The conference's work was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unity of views. L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR government premier, received the delegation leaders.

IMPORT OF BONN NATO MEETING DECISIONS NOTED

LD102000 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun, TASS -- A regular session of the heads of state and government of 16 member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc ended here today. It was concluded by adopting three documents, the so-called "Bonn statement" as well as documents on arms control and disarmament matters and on problems of military cooperation among member-countries of the alliance.

And though the Bonn statement proclaims the striving of NATO members for the "prevention of war", establishment of "constructive" East-West relations and achievement of "genuine detente", concrete decisions adopted at the meeting show that the North Atlantic bloc is going to continue the course at further build-up of the military potential, at the escalation of the arms race and interference in internal affairs of other states.

The document devoted to military cooperation of NATO member-countries emphasizes "the need" of further speedy military preparations with the emphasis on the build-up of conventional armaments. The agreement on military cooperation between the USA and the FRG that was recently concluded is highly assessed in this connection. The agreement envisages further militarization of the FRG and gives the United States the right "in case of crisis situation" to more than double the contingent of its land and air forces on the West German territory.

The participants in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc officially proclaimed the widening of the "NATO zone of operation". In the document they envisage under the pretext of the protection of "vital interests" a possibility of military interference of separate NATO member-countries beyond the limits of the "zone of operation" of the bloc and also assistance of other participants to them.

It should be noted that the participants in the NATO session saw no need to condemn Israel which launched a barbarous aggression against Lebanon and is actually implementing the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

The NATO document devoted to the policy in the sphere of disarmament shows that Washington in the main managed to impose on Atlantic allies its own positions on matters of arms limitation and disarmament which ignore the fundamental principle of parity and equal security.

The NATO meeting in Bonn was held against the background of a huge manifestation of peace champions from the FRG and other West European countries. About 350 thousand demonstrators went out into the streets of the West German capital to make a resolute protest against the aggressive policy of the United States administration and the NATO ruling circles, against the turning of Western Europe into Washington's nuclear missile place d'armes.

UK OBJECTIVE: ANGLO-U.S. OCCUPATION OF ISLANDS

LD101320 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] London, 10 Jun, TASS -- The Anglo-American occupation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands after their colonial status is restored by the force of arms is the ultimate objective of the British Conservative government's aggressive actions in the South Atlantic. This is made clear from an interview given by the head of the Tory Cabinet, Margaret Thatcher, to London correspondents of several U.S. major television companies.

After Britain regains control over the islands, it intends to keep there a large military contingent, Thatcher declared. The ground troops will be given warships and submarines to be constantly deployed around the islands on which an anti-aircraft defence system, fitted out with advanced missiles, will be set up.

In implementing its plans, the head of the British Government stressed, London relies on full support from Washington which actively assists already now in the British military operations in the South Atlantic. Thatcher stressed the immense strategic importance of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands situated on the way to Antarctica which, according to the British prime minister, will acquire increasingly greater importance for the Western countries in the future.

Thatcher stressed the British Government's readiness to expand considerably the airport in Port Stanley which could take any planes, and spend lavishly for the sake of retaining control over the islands. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote earlier about the plans to set up a large U.S. naval and air base on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

KORNILOV VIEWS BRITISH 'PURPOSE' IN FALKLANDS

LD101710 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 10 Jun 82

["For What Are They Fighting?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking in London and trying to justify the British invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands President of the United States Ronald Reagan said that on the remote islands in the South Atlantic young people were fighting for Britain.

The statement of the President of the United States is nothing but an attempt to distort the generally-known facts. According to Reagan it is not Britain which is staging an aggression but those against whom it is directed. And it is not Argentines and the native population of the Falklands who are to decide if they should live under the British colonial oppression, but London jointly with Washington. This is how far one might go if one is trying to pass black for white.

For what purpose are indeed young British people fighting and dying in the South Atlantic?

An answer to this question might be found not only in the statements of official London which is striving contrary to the generally-recognized norms of international law and the United Nations Charter to restore the colonial status of the islands. The answer to this question is furnished also by pronouncements of President Reagan himself who made it plain on May 28 that the United States is prepared to take part in the so-called "international" forces for the "maintenance of peace" on the Falklands. These forces, as Washington hopes, should be created on the pattern of those that replaced the Israeli occupation forces on the Sinai Peninsula with U.S. forces and should replace on the Falklands British colonial power with U.S. administration.

According to the French newspaper LE MONDE Washington hopes to get from the British a military base on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This base should later become a U.S. bridgehead for controlling the South Atlantic. The U.S. and NATO circles that are actually pushing London to the escalation of the bloodshed meet to take advantage of the crisis to spread to the South Atlantic the influence of the NATO bloc in which the main role is played by the United States.

And this is not all. Funeral services are held these days in many British cathedrals for those who perished in the South Atlantic. But quite a different mood, far from a funeral one, is reigning in the headquarters of the biggest British companies and coprorations producing armaments. The military expedition to the South Atlantic already cost Britain more than one billion sterling. Well, this plays into the hands of armaments tycoons for this means that they are in for new large orders, that their shares will be rising. The London TIMES writes that if Britain prevails in the conflict the militaristic attitudes will be heightening and the government will be increasing defence expenditures not by three percent a year as it pledged itself under NATO's decision but on a greater scale. And if the campaign is not successful it will be necessary to replace costly equipment.

No, it is not for Britain that tens of sailors from the Coventry and other British ships that were sunk during the battles gave their lives in the remote South Atlantic, it is not for Britain that British soldiers of the landing forces and pilots are fighting and dying. They were perishing and are perishing for the sake of interests and hegemonistic aspirations of those imperialist circles that, having clearly forgotten that the epoch of colonial empires has long gone and acting contrary to the national interests of the British people, continue trying to view almost the whole world as "a sphere of their own vital interests" and regard force as all but a universal instrument for conducting international affairs.

U.S. 'HEGEMONIC INTERESTS' THREATENED BY CRISIS

PY102126 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. Government decision to support Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict threatens to undermine U.S. strategy aimed at struggling against communism in the Western Hemisphere as well as its alliance with conservative Western governments.

Disregarding their ideologies, Latin American governments are uniting behind Latin American interests. The feats of Yankee imperialists, who planned to divide and conquer as well as to have somebody else do their dirty work, have come true. But in addition to the United States, NATO members are also in an awkward position with Latin American nations. Despite this situation, however, and until very recently, the U.S. government has made every effort to tie Latin American nations -- both in the Caribbean and in the South Atlantic -- to the overall strategy of NATO and the Pentagon.

The Anglo-American plot against Argentina has compelled Latin American nations to clearly define their position within the international spectrum. It is, therefore, very unlikely that Latin American nations will support the establishment of close ties with NATO or increasing military dependency on the United States, which strives to force its southern neighbors to see the world from the point of view of the United States and of the cold war period.

There is an increasing Latin American movement calling for a complete reorganization of the American system and regional organizations without the participation of the United States. In a press conference held recently in La Paz, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero stated that through its actions, Washington has isolated itself from the Latin American community, and the United States violated the principles of continental security.

In addition, the South Atlantic conflict not only disclosed Latin America's false friends but also opened many people's eyes regarding the alledged Soviet threat. This is one of the favorite slanders raised by the Western powers, but, facts have shed true light on this propaganda trick.

Latin American nations have finally realized who truly threatens them. The United States and NATO members decided to establish a common hostile front because it would be advantageous to them to restore Great Britain's colonial domain on the Malvinas Islands. Even now when Thatcher, aided by Reagan, is trying to defeat Argentina, Washington and London spare no effort to take advantage of the alleged myth of the Soviet threat in this conflict and to warn Latin American countries about the threat of establishing close ties with the Soviet Union.

Deputy CIA Director, Adm Bobby Inman, is particularly concerned in this regard. But the basis of this concern is that the United States fears that the aspiration of Latin American countries to defend themselves and to be able to safeguard their national security, will hinder U.S. plans to impose its will on these nations, and to violate their sovereign rights. Moreover, it is quite likely that as a result of the South Atlantic crisis and the U.S. position, there will be an increasing number of groups supporting nonalignment, which in turn will limit even more U.S. hegemonic interests in the Western Hemisphere.

FUTURE OF FALKLANDS AFTER WAR ASSESSED

PY102242 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By London correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrov]

[Text] Some people here believe that the war over the Malvinas -- Falklands -- is over, but with a historical British victory, of course.

The truth is that the occupation of the archipelago by the British troops, if this does occur, will not mean that the armed conflict is over. The islands will have to be turned into an unassailable fortress, and it will be necessary to safeguard them. A handful of kelpers will go unnoticed among the permanent and multitudinous garrison the islands will necessarily become. It will be necessary to replenish this garrison with all the supplies Argentina used to send there before: drinking water, fuel and food. But this is not only a matter of how to maintain detachments on the islands through a 12,000 km-long air bridge. The key problem lies somewhere else. Could it not be that maintaining this army might separate the UK from all of Latin America?

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has participated in various attempts to reconcile London with Buenos Aires. In a statement he made to the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK, Belaunde Terry warned: If Argentina is defeated in its fight over the Malvinas the war will become an even more bloody one and it will persist as if it were a chronic disease.

Great Britain will not be able to remain there indefinitely. We are living in the era of decolonization. I believe that this fact will not have the support of the British people themselves in the future. It does not have that support now, not even from Mrs Thatcher's War Cabinet itself. This lack of support was felt here in London all of a sudden. Some of Margaret Thatcher's closest supporters have been disparaging Francis Pym's name everywhere. As the TIMES has said, the most defamatory words are being used against Pym. What has caused Foreign Minister Pym to fall into disgrace? The reason for this was his sagacity. He was inclined not to dance the dance of the victors on the Malvinas, but to resume negotiations for a peaceful solution without any delay, and even to restore friendship between the two countries.

From Mrs Thatcher's viewpoint, this borders on treason. Her position is based on no such thing as an armistice, to enthrone the new British governor of the islands and to restore the archipelago to its colonial status.

CIA ADMITS TO USE OF JOURNALISTS AS AGENTS

LD100926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun (TASS) -- The CIA is making wide use of journalists as agents taking part in its dirty operations. An admission of this was made by the CIA itself in a special statement to the court in connection with a lawsuit brought by a New York TIMES reporter concerning breaches of the law on freedom of information. According to UPI, which has seen the CIA statement, it does not name any journalists whose "services" have been used by the CIA, but it does give quite a lengthy list of the "missions" which journalists have fulfilled.

Many journalists abroad act for Langley as "sources of intelligence information." Others "cover up" for the activities of professional spies and others again recruit potential "sources."

Not infrequently, the "gentlemen of the press" prepare subversive propaganda material for the U.S. intelligence authority and then "push" it onto foreign newspapers. Or in the opposite sense, they prevent the publication of material in the press of the countries in which they operate which exposes the imperialist aggressive policy of Washington or which is unacceptable to the CIA for some other reason. Finally, certain "journalists" provide a "material" base for professional CIA agents and procure special equipment for them.

In the mid-seventies a widely-publicized but purely formal ban on the use of accredited journalists by U.S. intelligence was introduced in the United States. This "ban" was only intended to "placate" and mislead the public, but in fact it put virtually no limitation on the "facilities" available to the espionage authority.

This legislative ban contains very considerable loopholes, enabling the CIA to make use of journalists in its operations. However that may be, an official CIA representative said today that the existence of the "ban" "by no means implies that we do not ask accredited correspondents" to undertake various intelligence missions.

'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION' BEAMED TO USSR SCORED

PM081021 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 May 82 p 3

[Yu. Nalin article under the rubric "Watch Out: Idelogical Subversion": "In Someone Else's Voice"]

[Text] During the American Congress's discussion of the budget for fiscal 1983 the list of topics included the allocation of funds for U.S. foreign policy propaganda. The congressmen listened to its leaders: C. Wick, director of the International Communication Agency, whose jurisdiction includes Voice of America among many propaganda subdivisions, and F. Shakespeare, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, who is formally in charge of the CIA's handmaidens Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The speakers asked Congress for $640 million and $95.8 million respectively, considerably more than in the previous year. C. Wick and F. Shakespeare based their request on the need to expand radio propaganda to the socialist countries.

The increased activity of U.S. propaganda centers is further evidence that the American administration sees subversive ideological activity against the peoples of the USSR and countries friendly to the USSR as an inalienable part of its policy and confrontation with socialism. It is no accident that the Washington POST writes that the White House's new propaganda campaign is being mounted under "a war cry portending a total ideological war after the pattern and model of the cold war of the fifties and early sixties." President Reagan has reached the conclusion that Voice of America employees are "too soft on communism," the Los Angeles TIMES candidly states in its turn.

Objective factors of world development, exposure of aggressive imperialist policy and failures of Western propaganda campaigns are forcing our opponents, including those entrenched in radio centers, to adapt to the disposition of forces in the world arena, to try to find new methods of ideological sabotage and to seek new approaches to the objects of their activity -- potential radio listeners.

The Soviet people's ideological staunchness and devotion to their ideals erect a mighty obstacle to the subversive work of socialism's enemies.

It is no coincidence that the recommendations designed for the West's propaganda services advise taking into account the fact that these services have in the Soviet people a "politically enlightened opponent" and "people devoted to their system," and therefore, the bosses of various "voices" and "waves" lecture their wards, they must endeavor to "win the listeners' confidence" and seek to ensure that "the tone and manner of radio broadcasts are quite friendly" and that they contain more "tact and subtlety."

On what, nonetheless, are the fishers of souls from imperialists radio centers reckoning? Western propagandists do not conceal the fact that they see their field of subversive activity where the standard of educational work and study is insufficiently high, where gaps are detected in people's knowledge in the sphere of social disciplines and where there is a lack of economic knowledge and, on this basis, a reluctance or inability to get to the bottom of particular events and to orient oneself correctly in the propaganda fog being produced by the "waves" and "voices."

This fog is really dense: Western radio stations constantly pass off lies as the truth, a deliberate "fake" as genuine information, and juggled facts and figures or simply gossip as "information from reliable sources." Western propagandists are not averse to creating the impression that they "know everything" and are connected with some suppliers of information from the socialist countries. We will disappoint some credulous lovers of "exclusive" information that comes "only from over there": There is nothing exclusive in its provenance.

For slander against our country the anti-Soviets frequently make use of the socialist community's natural desire to criticize its own shortcomings and to ensure that constructive thoughts and suggestions are exchanged in our press organs. In the laboratories of the "psychological war" individual materials of our open criticism are interpreted in a way which suits the war's leaders and, supplied with hostile commentaries, are sent back by the "voices" and "waves" to Soviet soil.

Other channels for obtaining "information" are used, too. Cock-and-bull stories about our country are supplied by unscrupulous correspondents of foreign press organs, ill-disposed tourists, traitors to the motherland living in the West, and dissident elements or elements with their sights set on deserting the motherland who are prepared to supply the "voices" with their own concoctions for payment in foreign currency.

The method of monitoring broadcasts by local radio stations and radiotelephone conversations on the territory of the USSR and other socialist community countries is used extensively. The monitored materials are recorded on tape and processed for subsequent transmission to the USSR with appropriate "commentaries." Here, as one section of the Radio Liberty "Guide to Organizing Political Broadcasts" states, it is recommended "...not always to adhere to the truth in broadcasts but to invent certain events and facts, as they cannot be verified on the USSR's vast territory or abroad.

It has to be said that spreading false rumors is one of the frequently used forms of imperialist ideological sabotage against our country. They are launched against the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, as a rule, in a coordinated manner and simultaneously by several radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union, frequently using the selfsame expressions and phrases -- which is a result of the coordinating activity of the audiovisual propaganda department of NATO's ideological headquarters. Price regulations in the USSR and new appointements in the state apparatus, the discussion of questions of internal state building and the USSR's foreign policy steps, even particular measures of a narrow departmental or local nature and not of general interest -- everything can be made the object of fantastic lies, the grossest deception and the most absurd fabrications.

Sometimes the radio saboteurs imagine they see a "ruble devaluation" "in the making" and "detrimental to the population;" sometimes they dream of the elaboration of a "new" pension law that is "harmful to Soviet people;" and sometimes they start juggling with the USSR Central Statistical Administration's economic indicators, forecasting material calamities for the Soviet people.

And how many misfortunes they intended for us, particularly Muscovites, in connection with the 1980 Olympics. Many people remember how on the eve of the world sports festival, with a view to discrediting the efforts of the USSR and of Muscovites in preparing it, hysterical Westerners reported the curtailment of housing construction everywhere and the introduction of some sort of "Olympic money" in the capital.

Nor do the Western provacateurs overlook international topics. Slander is broadcast about the Soviet Union's using toxic substances and about some bloody battles in Afghanistan. Voice of America and then other "radio voices" tried to give extensive coverage to misinformation about the "participation in repressive acts" against the population of Poland by "Soviet soldiers dressed up in Polish uniforms."

Propaganda of this sort, the Americans' ideologue (M. Chukas) admits, "is the controlled dissemination of deliberately distorted ideas for the purpose of goading people to actions in accordance with the preplanned aims of the interested groups." The spreading of rumors is designed to have a demoralizing effect on the population, give rise to false rumors among people, fuel nervousness and disrupt the normal process of their life and activity.

The misinformation fabricated in Western propaganda services and intelligence organizations -- rumors, say, about the activity and persecution in the USSR of some "Helsinki accords monitoring group," which never existed, or about "monetary reform in preparation" and, at the same time, about inevitable cataclysms in connection with the "lineup of the planets" -- is designed, in the frank admissions of its inventors, not only to "criticize Soviet foundations" but also to "distract the Russians from important tasks of their internal building..."

The theoretical investigations of American ideologues do not conceal the fact that misinformation and a rumor successfully spread among the population diminish the perception of social information by individuals and lower their labor productivity. Voice of America consistently realizes the tasks set of "helping the West to sabotage defense production in the USSR and hold up fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan."

Propaganda hostile to socialism is openly designed for the uncritical attitude to reports on the part of individual citizens who sometimes take on trust misinformation from abroad. Do those who spread provactive rumors, hiding them behind the cover of "they say...." ponder on the fact that, voluntarily or involuntarily, this amounts to aiding and abetting the enemy and does a disservice to society?

The imperialist slander and ideological sabotage machine is being revved up. But dreams of the initiators of and participants in the "psychological war" are not destined to come true. The exposure of imperialism's intrigues, our people's high consciousness and their political vigilance are trusty weapons against any ideological diversions of imperialist forces.

SHITIKOV RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR PRESSLER

PM081327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- On 31 May A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, received U.S. Senator L. Pressler, who is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. A.P. Shitikov described the USSR Supreme Soviet's foreign policy activity. L. Pressler reported on the work of the subcommittee on arms control, oceans, international operations, and environment (under the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee) which he heads. The talk mainly touched on questions of limiting the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Taking part in the talk were L.N. Tolkunov, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and V.M. Falin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission.

SHCHERBITSKIY, ZHIVKOV CONTINUE TALKS IN KHARKOV

LD102040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is in our country on an official business visit today arrived in Kharkov from Kiev. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, accompanied Comrade Zhivkov. In a conversation with the management of the Kharkov tractor production association, Comrade Zhivkov acquainted himself with the organization of production, the training of cadres and the implementation of the plan for economic and social development. Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy visited the main conveyor and talked with workers of the association. They then visited the physics-technical institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, one of the country's major scientific centers. On the same day Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy returned to Kiev.

BULGARIAN CULTURE OFFICIAL VISITS USSR

PM091229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Lyubomir Pavlov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Section, has visited the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

Comrade Pavlov had meetings with literary and artistic figures and visited art exhibitions and shows at Moscow theaters. He made a trip to Belorussia. Talks were held at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section.

SHIRNOV CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN LEADERS

PM101005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text]2 Budapest, 4 Jun -- L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been on a friendly working visit to Hungary. During the visit he was received by members of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo -- G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During talks with J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, there was an exchange of opinions on urgent questions of Soviet-Hungarian economic ties, including the sphere of machine building.

ROMANIAN PREMIER THANKS TIKHONOV FOR GREETING

PM091513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I cordially thank you for the congratulations and good wishes on my appointment to the post of prime minister of Romania, and I send you best wishes.

[Signed] Constantin Dascalescu.

CORRECTION TO ZHIVKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Line three of the first paragraph of the item entitled "Zhivkov Beging Official Visit in Kiev," published in the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1, should read:...today on an unofficial visit. He was accompanied by Comrade Doynov, member of the...[rewording, correcting name]

CONTINUING REACTION TO REGAN TRIP, SPEECHES

U.S. Economic Pressure

LD091250 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 9 Jun 82

["To the Detriment of Oneself and One's Allies" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun, TASS -- Washington does not conceal that, having attached its allies to its course, it intends to use the results of the Versailles summit meeting of the "big seven" to step up economic pressure to bear on socialist countries. As is known, the declaration of the meeting reflects U.S. endeavours to assume a right to "apply sanctions" to impose embargoes and, contrary to the provision of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, to take discriminatory measures with regard to trade with socialist countries. In other words, Washington intends to act through methods of arbitrariness, turning ordinary commercial operations into an instrument of political pressure. Expressing satisfaction with the results of the talks in Versailles, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan has directly stated an intention to use Economic and financial methods of pressure on the Soviet Union, in addition to diplomatic and military ones.

In this connection it is not superfluous to recall that such "crusades" against socialist countries were undertaken previously as well but ended in failure. The USSR and other socialist countries possess a sufficient economic might to resist such pressure.

However, the West should not forget that Washington's line towards breaking off mutually beneficial economic cooperation between West and East is at variance with the development trends of the world economy. Washington's line hits the interests of the Western states themselves and is obviously aimed at weakening the main competitors of the USA.

While the U.S. administration does not reckon with the national interests of the USA, and with billions-worth losses which the line towards curtailing economic contacts with the USSR and other socialist countries inflicts upon the economy, the other countries of the West, judging by everything, adhere to a different view on that score. And, it looks, it was not by chance that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the FRG, President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau of Canada critically regarded in Versailles this adventuristic policy of Washington. The newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports that a spokesman of Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki did not show enthusiasm in things concerning a toughening of the policy of credits with regard to the Soviet Union.

The importance of trade with the East, trade which has run at 60,000 million dollars a year and which provides jobs for two million people in the region, is realised well in Western Europe, particularly in the conditions of the economic crisis. It is also realised that to curtail such trade would be a suicidal action for Europe. It is not for nothing that the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL in an article headlined "A Gross Miscalculation; Entrepreneurs and Bankers in Many Respects Agree: Notwithstanding the U.S. Pressure, Business Relations With the East Should be Maintained" quoted pronouncements by the directors of the leading companies of the FRG who warn against the effect which politics has on the sphere of business relations with the East. Judging by the pronouncements of the Janapese press, it is realized in the business circles of that country that Japanese firms became the loser because of Japan's accession to the "sanctions" imposed on the U.S. initiative. The business deals which could have been concluded with Japanese firms went to Western Europe.

Speaking in Budapest at the 36th meeting of the session of the CMEA, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said: "The Soviet Union, like other countries of the community, is ready to broaden equal economic contacts with the West. Those who obstruct the development of international trade and try to turn it into a weapon of political blackmail should better give thought to the possibility that they themselves might stand to lose."

Beglov on UK Speech

LD101734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] Speaking at the British Parliament, U.S. President Reagan announced the U.S. plan for spreading democracy throughout the world. Here is a commentary by APN political observer Spartak Beglov:

This speech was planned in advance as one of the culminating points of Reagan's trip to Western Europe, with the intention of foisting on Europeans and the whole world the image of Reagan as peacemaker, leader and defender of the sacred ideals of the so-called free world. But returning to earth from the heights of the presidential rhetoric comes the accompaniment to the American President's solo: the explosions of Israeli bombs and missiles which are being hurled against Lebanon, the attempts to crush the forces of the Palestinian resistance and to doom them forever to the status of refugees. Genocide and depriving the Palestinians of the right of a homeland is what is meant by the spread of democracy American-style.

Israel is the agent of Washington's will and is acting with the help of weapons supplied from the United States. Washington knew of the forthcoming bloodbath in Lebanon but did not lift a finger to prevent it. A loud accompaniment to Reagan's words is also being provided by the armed British armada in the South Atlantic which has been sent there to restore by armed force a colonial order which is a challenge to the international community. The Latin American countries have announced that they can no longer entrust to the United States their hopes for peace, progress and democracy. These hopes were turned to ashes by Washington's direct collusion with the colonialist power.

The London FINANCIAL TIMES published a noteworthy caricature. Under a cartoon showing a crowd of idlers meeting Reagan is the caption: "It is easy to spot the security men, they are the ones clapping and cheering." Why are the people whom Reagan is striving to win over with his speeches either remaining silent or, and there are far more of these, hotly protesting against the mission of the American President in the image of peacemaker and defender of democracy? The actual deeds of the head of the American administration -- cocking nuclear weapons and encouraging his satellites to bloody adventures -- speak much more eloquently than any words. These actions force people to rise up in defense of their sacred right -- the right of a person to live.

IZVESTIYA on UK Speech

LD101842 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow,10 Jun, TASS -- "From the speech of the American President it has become clear again that the Washington administration does not want to heed the reality and that it does not accept the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different socio-political systems and is obsessed by great-power chauvinism which is passed off as a sign of state wisdom, as nearly a new ideology," writes today the newspaper IZVESTIYA, which analyzes Ronald Reagan's speech at the British Parliament.

Perhaps in all its century-old history, the article runs, old Westminster "has never heard such unbridled insults towards whole peoples. Mounting his hobby-horse, the U.S. President extolled the false virtues of the world of exploitation and capital and, without mincing words, he smeared the socio-economic system which for the first time ever opened to mankind the way to a world without humiliation, oppression and without wars," The boss of the White House "undertook all of a sudden to instruct peoples of socialist countries how they should live and work in the future. If one is to listen to Reagan, the whole world should fall into the line with the United States and even think as it does. And what kind of an 'ideal,' what kind of a 'standard' it is, it is well-known not only to the countrymen of the newly-made messiah."

"One is amazed at Reagan's credo and views in the sphere of international politics," IZVESTIYA writes. "Advocating in word a deliverance of mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear war and declaring for world order, he again cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, the course of which in the world scene has been and is the most reliable guarantee of prevention of a catastrophe which advocates of a third world war, interested in military profits and territorial seizures, are trying to draw on our planet."

"No wonder that Reagan took upon himself the disgraceful role of the advocate of the Israeli aggressors which again invaded the land of a neighbouring Arab state. It is also no wonder that the head of the Washington administration, which ignored allied obligations in defending the Western Hemisphere, tried to lend a decent look to a relapse of British colonialism off Argentina's shores."

"After that speech West Europeans, all sober-minded people, who realize the danger of the course of conflicts and confrontation, have no doubt that the head of the White House only in word advocates moderateness in international affairs, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

Reagan Bundestag Address

LD101752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) — TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The day after his speech in the British Parliament, where he called for a "crusade" against communism, U.S. President Reagan addressed deputies of the FRG Bundestag in Bonn. Evidently, he took into consideration the negative response aroused in the European, and that includes the West German, public by his constant calls for an escalation of arms, including nuclear arms and for the pursuing of a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In any case, the American President decided this time to mask his bellicose nature by showing a peaceful disposition.

Portraying himself virtually as a "campaigner for peace" and hypocritically expressing sympathy with the participants of antiwar demonstrations, Reagan asserted that his administration "is also aspiring to peace among peoples". "We are deeply devoted," the President stated, "to the cause of curbing the arms race. Common sense demands that we do not cease our efforts in this direction".

However, the entire content of Reagan's speech contradicts his "peaceful" declarations and bears witness to the fact that the efforts of his administration, contrary to common sense, are directed not to the halting but the further escalation of the arms race. The "peace-loving" phraseology is merely designed to delude the public as to Washington's true intentions.

From the Bundestag rostrum the U.S. President essentially repeated his former proposals regarding a practically unilateral reduction of medium-range Soviet nuclear arms in Europe and the very unequal limitation of strategic arms of the United States and USSR which would give military advantages to the United States. At the same time he also set out Washington's position on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in central Europe.

With all the differences in these proposals, concerning three different spheres of disarmament, they have one thing in common — they are all directed at infringing the security intersts of the USSR and its allies, and ignore the fundamental principle of equality and uniform security, without consideration of which it is impossible to achieve positive results at negotiations.

This is what is concealed behind the smokescreen of the ostentatious peaceful disposition, behind the "peaceful" rhetoric, which the American President did not stint, in his speech to the Bundestag.

Opposition To U.S. Policies

LD102000 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- "Reagan appealed to the mass anti-war movement in the West European countries seeking to lull it. But it did not go well. The President did not go further than well-known unacceptable U.S. proposals", IZVESTIYA writes today, commenting on the speech of the head of the White House in the West German Bundestag.

"The real essence of Washington's stand," the newspaper writes, "was expressed in definite statements that the USA will continue preparations for the modernization of nuclear armaments in Europe, that is for the deployment in Europe of 'Pershing-2' and cruise missiles, that the United States will be perfecting its strategic nuclear means, that the NATO bloc intends to continue build up its conventional armaments. To put it in a nutshell, the President was glorifying power and proclaimed 'deterrence' as the mainstay of peace".

The newspaper writes: "The guest from Washington, as it can be concluded, came out against detente, against trade with socialist countries, against the deal 'gas-pipes' that was signed by a number of West European countries with the Soviet Union. The West German side came out for talks with the USSR and for the continuation of the process of detente. It referred to the FRG's specific position and special interest. Discrepancies of that sort exist not only between the FRG and the USA. The session of the NATO Council that opened on the Rhine will, undoubtedly, reveal the depth and scope of contradictions in the Western alliance as a whole".

Opening the meeting of heads of state and government of countries of the Atlantic alliance by a reception in the ancient castle Augustusburg, President of the FRG Carstens spoke about the need of "common views and joint actions" of all members of the alliance. The Western state figures who gathered in Bonn are busy with the quest of a common denominator. This is a Sisyphean toil, indeed," IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

SOVIET, FRG BANKS DICUSSS COOPERATION

LD101314 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS — Deutsche Bank and the State Bank of the USSR opened a two-day seminar in Moscow today to discuss such questions as the functioning of the European market of credits and capital and the international financing of projects. This is the second seminar in Moscow co-sponsored by the West German bank to conduct a more in depth study of issues involved in the expansion and strengthening of mutually beneficial Soviet-West German business cooperation.

Deutsche Bank and the Soviet Union established credit-financial relations between them way back in 1925 when they signed their first financial agreement. "Our bank," Hilmar Kopper, a member of Deutsche Bank's board, said in a TASS interview, "has always played a leading part in providing the financial back-up for deals with the Soviet Union. The opening of the bank's permanent office in Moscow in February 1973 elevated these relations to an even higher stage."

"The scope of work performed by Deutsche Bank's Moscow office is sufficiently broad," head of the office Axel Lebahn told TASS. "It covers questions of the establishment and expansion of business contacts with Soviet foreign trade organisations and financial institutions, the rendering of assistance to and the holding of consultations for West German companies seeking to establish and enhance business links with the USSR. And these efforts have borne positive fruit. It has been possible to establish multilateral, mutually advantageous contacts and to develop and deepen the existing trading, economic and financial links."

The current seminar on questions of international financing is also aimed at security and expansion of Soviet-West German cooperation.

FRG FIRM SIGNS CHEMICAL PLANT CONTRACT

LD102037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Viktor Glazunov report]

[Excerpt] Mutually profitable economic ties between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany continue to develop. During the stay in the FRG of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a new major contract was signed with the West German firm Linde. The contract is for the supply of complete equipment for a chemical plant. The plant will have a capacity of 250,000 tons of ethylene, 100,000 tons of Benzol and 120,000 tons of propylene a year. It is important to note that the contract was signed at a time when the Washington administration has decided to exert fierce pressure on its Western partners, above all on the FRG, with the aim of limiting their ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

GROMYKO, KIPRIANOU TALK IN NEW YORK

LD101807 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 10 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, has met here with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus.

Their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, focused on problems pertaining to the work of the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and issues of Soviet-Cypriot relations.

Spiros Kiprianou briefed the Soviet foreign minister on the situation in Cyprus and the issue of the Cypriot settlement. Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's consistent stand in support of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and of its policy of non-alignment and in favour of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and the solution of the Cypriot question by taking into account the legitimate interests of both communities and renouncing any attempts to impose on the Cypriots a solution they oppose. The urgent need was stressed to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus within the United Nations framework.

COMMENTARY ON NATO PRESSURE ON GREECE

LD101256 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the leaders of the NATO states and governments is under way in Bonn. According to the press, the meeting will discuss problems connected with the new nuclear strategy worked out by the U.S. military for the next 5 years. The Pentagon's strategists forecast several scenarios for a new world war, including the possibility of a long-term nuclear war.

At the Bonn meeting the United States intends to put the problem of extending NATO's sphere of operations on the agenda. It is also reported that at the session, the United States will try to put an end to any free thinking by their allies in the bloc. This implies, inter alia, averting in the future remarks on the special Greek position on various issues.

Our commentator writes:

Preliminary pressure on the Greek leadership was already applied during the recent visits to Athens of U.S. Secretary of State Haig and of General Rogers. According to all indications, the arm-twisting done to the Greek delegation will continue in Bonn to make Greece give up its demand for special status within NATO. They assume that this pressure on the Greeks in Bonn should yield (?the desired) results. On what do they in the West base such speculations?

First,the position of the present Greek leadership on the country's nonparticipation in NATO is not as full of resolve as it was in the campaign period. This position has become, as they say in the West, faint. Secondly, the precedent of the change in the Greek position concerning Spain's participation in NATO gives the upper hand to the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc. The NATO leadership believes that by applying the correct pressure on the Greeks, they will change their minds on other matters, too.

What is it then that they are today trying to achieve vis-a-vis Greece? U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated a few days ago that each NATO member country should be prepared for the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on its soil, if circumstances so warrant. The U.S. defense secretary's statements are addressed to the countries that are showing a certain degree of insubordination. Greece, on whose soil U.S. nuclear weapons are already stationed, will according to NATO plans, have to take on the additional burden of nuclear missiles, including cruise missiles.

NATO and Pentagon officials are gambling on Greece, for they acknowledge the fact that some countries like Belgium and the Netherlands, due to public pressure, might refuse the percentage allocated to them of the 572 medium-range nuclear missiles for whose deployment the United States is already preparing the ground in West Europe. For this reason it might be forced to deploy these missiles in other NATO countries, and the number one candidate is Greece.

The U.S. strategists take into account in these plans the fact that Greece is in the southern flank of NATO, whose strength is being stepped up. This strengthening takes place in such a way that the United States could use Greece, Italy and Turkey as launching pads for safeguarding its so-called vital interests in the Mediterranean. All these plans, our commentator concludes, are contrary to the national interests of the Greek people, who did not vote for PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] so that the country would find itself even more firmly tied to NATO.

SOVIET-GREEK COMMISSION CONCLUDES MEETING

LD102154 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Prospects of Soviet-Greek Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun TASS -- The first session of the Soviet-Greek intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation ended its work here today. The two sides expressed mutual interest in further expanding and deepening business links between the two countries.

The commission deemed it expedient to get down to the elaboration of a draft long-term programme of cooperation between the USSR and Greece in the economic, industrial and scientific-technical spheres.

Our government, a TASS correspondent has been told by the head of the Greek delegation, under-secretary of the Ministry of Coordination Ioannis Pottakis, attaches great significance to the development of all-round mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. Together with Soviet colleagues we intend to exert efforts to materialise the available favourable opportunities.

Engineering, power industry, transport, including railway transport, metro and pipeline, and also chemical and food industries, other branches were mentioned during the work of the commission as the most perspective trends in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. [as received] Deliveries of Soviet natural gas and electric energy to Greece might play a major role.

The sides attentively discussed the list of commodities which Greece is interested to export to the USSR. In the sphere of scientific research and technology it has been decided to continue cooperation on a long-term basis and spread it to new spheres.

During the three-day stay in Moscow the delegation of Greece had business meetings at the Foreign Trade Ministry, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the State Committee for Science and Technology.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

LD021728 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 2 Jun 82

["Contrary to Spanish People's Interests" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- "Staking on Spain reflects NATO's desire not only to buttress it positions but also to expand the zone of its activity," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the completion of the process of Spain's entry into the Atlantic bloc. The newspaper points out that the Spanish Sociaist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Spain and many other political and public organisations were strongly opposed from the very beginning to Spain's entry into NATO. A demand for a nation-wide referendum on such a vital question has been signed by more than a million people, but the government did not risk to have one.

IZVESTIYA mentions in this connection that the election programme of the ruling Democratic Centre Union Party at the 1979 parliamentary elections did not put forward the goal of joining NATO -- for fear of losing electoral votes. This is first of all because the course towards Spain's entry into NATO has been and remains unpopular.

The article points out that new NATO pledges, particularly, a forthcoming sharp rise in military spending (more than two trillion pesetas will be spent for these purposes in the coming eight years) become a heavy burden on the country's working people at a time when Spain experiences an acute economic crisis. The entry into NATO, as the opposition warns, will not only fail to resolve the country's vital problems, on the contrary, this will exacerbate them even more.

"On the example of NATO's stand on the Anglo-Argentine conflict," IZVESTIYA writes, "the Spaniards become convinced in the inexorability of the renouncement of their policy of neutrality and traditional relations with Latin American countries. The joining to the Atlantic Alliance will have a negative effect on relations with many other countries, will seriously damage the all-European process of detente."

U.S. PLANS FOR LAJES AIR BASE VIEWED

PM101011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov commentary: "The Carrot and the Stick"]

[Text] Three Corsair A-7 aircraft landed recently at the Lajes military base on Terceira Island (Azores). Handing the aircraft over to the Portuguese, a representative of the base's U.S. command stated pompously that this step "symbolizes the United States' abosolute support for the program of modernizing and increasing the level of equipment of the Portuguese Army."

Let it be noted that this program, foisted on Lisbon by the Pentagon and NATO, has already cost millions of escudos. Portugal has acquired three firgates, some tanks, artillery pieces, helicopters and military transport aircraft from the United States and other NATO countries. And now U.S. warplanes worth over $10 million each have begun to arrive.

Washington's "absolute support" can be explained by the heightened attention that the Pentagon and NATO are showing toward Portugal by virtue of its strategic location. Of special "value" for them are Portugal's Atlantic territories located at the junction of important communications from America to Europe. The Lajes Air Force Base was first used by the U.S. Air Force as long ago as during World War II. Since then, the Pentagon has had a "stranglehold" on it, as it were.

At present, the Lajes base's role has increased particularly in the Pentagon's eyes in connection with the planned use for transferring the interventionist rapid deployment forces to various regions of the world.

This was bluntly pointed out by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "The base will undoubtedly play a decisive role if the United States has to transfer subunits in a crisis situation to Europe or the Near East." It is under this sign that talks are being held behind closed doors on extending the U.S. lease of Lajes base which expires in February 1983. Washington is providing both a "carrot", in the form of supplies of aircraft, and a "stick" -- in the event of failure it is threatening to freeze credits and loans to Portugal.

In applying intensive pressure on Lisbon, the United States seems to have no doubt that the outcome of the talks will be positive for it. After all, without even informing the Portuguese Government it began to modernize the base and adapt it to the "needs" of the Rapid Deployment Forces.

The dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans, aimed ultimately at transforming Portugal into a bridgehead of aggression, are being firmly rebuffed by the Portuguese public.

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV ATTENDS FINNISH EMBASSY SOIREE

PM091205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Finnish Embassy"]

[Text] On 3 June Col J.A. Honkanen, military, naval and air attache to the Finnish embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 64th anniversary of the Finnish defense forces. The reception was attended by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers. J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was present. The guests included military, naval and air attaches to the embassies of foreign states in Moscow.

RETIRING ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS REPLACED

PM091509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Nikolayevich Beletskiy USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vasiliy Sergeyevich Tolstikov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands in connection with his retirement.

SYRIAN AGREEMENT TO CEASE-FIRE REPORTED

LD111250 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun, TASS -- Syria has officially agreed to a cease-fire in Lebanon starting from noon of the local time. The SANA agency broadcast a statement by an official Syrian spokesman saying:

During the meeting with American emissary Habib, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria pointed out that Syria agrees to a cease-fire based on complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory.

All Syrian units staying in Lebanon have been ordered to observe the cease-fire from noon today.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION, U.S. COMPLICITY ASSESSED

Demchenko Commentary

LD102052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Commentary by Pavel Demchenko, PRAVDA Editorial Board member]

[Text] All the facts attest yet again that very grave events are now taking place in the Near East. Their scale is expanding and the conflagration is engulfing more and more areas. The Israeli extremists are setting themselves the goal not only of routing the Palestinian liberation movement and installing a regime to their liking in Lebanon, but also of weakening Syria militarily and politically.

It is not difficult to realize, and recent facts convincingly confirm this, that Tel Aviv's actions accord with the schemes of American imperialism. It is precisely for this reason that Washington is not merely conniving with, but is indeed actively assisting the aggressor. It is sufficient to cite two examples. On Tuesday Secretary of State Haig listened with surprise at a press conference to a journalist asking whether the United States was not intending to halt arms deliveries to Israel. No, he replied emphatically, we are not intending to halt deliveries already underway.

Indeed, it is no secret that it is precisely American Phantoms and Skyhawks that have been sowing death on the soil of Lebanon and now Syria.

And here is the second example. Scarcely had a resolution been submitted at the UN Security Council on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon than it was vetoed by the American representative. In this way Washington is showing solidarity with the aggressor and is, with the aggressor, throwing down a challenge to world public opinion, which has condemned the invasion and demands that it be halted forthwith. Through the agency of its protege, Israel, American imperialism is putting into effect its hegemonist schemes in the Near East.

Lebanese, Syrian Situation

PM110823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "The Israeli Invasion of Lebanon Continues"]

[Excerpts] Beirut, 7 Jun -- The 25,000 strong Israeli interventionist force, supported by hundreds of tanks, is continuing its broad, concentrated aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Israeli ground, naval and air forces are participating in actions in southern Lebanon, using the latest U.S. weaponry, supplied to Tel Aviv by Washington.

The purpose of the armed aggression against Lebanon is to destroy the PLO, smash the will of the Palestinian people and impose on them U.S.-Israeli-style so-called "autonomy."

In broader terms Tel Aviv's actions are intended to enable the United States to recarve the map of the Near East at its own discretion. Lebanon is just one stage in the attainment of these goals. The responsibility for the Israeli aggression is borne by the United States which is inspiring the Tel Aviv expansionists, supporting them politically and militarily and effectively using them to deal a blow to the Arab countries.

Damascus, 7 Jun -- A Syrian military spokesman said that Israeli forces came into contact with subunits of the Syrian Armed Forces, which form part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, in the Al-Jarmaq, Barghut and Hasbayya areas. The Syrian forces, the statement says, were ordered to repel the Israeli aggressors and they are carrying out this task.

Syrian President H. al-Asad, in a telephone conversation with Lebanese President I. Sarkis, stressed that the defense of Lebanon is a national patriotic duty for the fulfillment of which Syria is using all means at its disposal and will do everything that the situation demands.

In a telephone conversation with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat, H. al-Asad said that Syria will not let anyone destroy the Palestinian revolution. The Syrian people and their troops, the president assured him, will fight for the common cause side by side with the Palestinian warriors.

Reagan's Parliament Speech

LD102306 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Jun 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlaturinskiy]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan gave a speech in the British Parliament, the main part of which was devoted to the Reagan administration's foreign policy. He paid attention to the Middle East, in particular to the U.S. stand vis-a-vis Israel's intervention in Lebanon. The U.S. President did not hide the fact that he supported the action of the Zionist gangsters who were shedding the blood of the Palestinians and the Lebanese in Arab territories and were destroying towns and villages in Lebanon.

The U.S. President immediately announced that he was protecting the regimes which concurred with the U.S. concept of freedom and democracy, such as the Israeli regime. President Reagan talked about the general directions of U.S. policy, especially in the Middle East. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was even more open in his statements. He said that the U.S. objective in Lebanon was simply to establish a wide region under the complete supervision of the United States, as has been established in the Sinai Peninsula within the framework of the Camp David accords -- where U.S. military units of the Rapid Deployment Forces were stationed now. In order to achieve that, the Palestinian resistance movement, and the progressive patriotic forces in Lebanon have to be liquidated and the Syrians have to be forced to leave Lebanon, and the present Lebanese Government has to be replaced by a government which was faithful to Washington and Tel Aviv. Israel was charged with executing this task and it was accomplishing it now.

This is the U.S.-Israeli cooperation project in the Middle East which President Reagan discussed in the British Parliament. This cooperation serves the highest ideals of the so-called freedom, which is the freedom of killing and exterminating and liquidating everything that is contradictory to the interests of U.S. imperialism, particularly in the Middle East.

U.S. Guilt Stressed

LD101548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Konstantin Patsyuk and Igor Surgachev]

[Text] Israel's aggression in Lebanon is continuing for the 5th day. It is being accompanied by the mass killing of law-abiding citizens and the destruction of homes, hospitals, schools and other civilian targets. The position of the United States, which blocked the Security Council resolution demanding an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, allows Tel Aviv to sow death and destruction of Lebanese territory.

It must be said that Syria, too, has become the object of the brigand-like attack by the Israeli military. The suburbs of its capital, Damascus, have been subjected to strafing and air bombardment, as a result of which there are dead and wounded among the peaceful populace. It is as though Israel is trying to start the conflagration of a big war in the Near East. Yes, that really is the case. However, the aggressor is meeting with stubborn resistance. According to reports from Lebanon, the Israeli attempts to make an airborne landing in the region of the Beirut international airport and from the sea to the south of the Lebanese capital have failed. Joint detachments of Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese national patriotic forces have decisively repulsed the enemy. In impotent rage the interventionists have subjected residential quarters of Beirut and the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj al-Barajinah to mass shelling from both air and sea. In spite of serious losses, the Israeli military is moving further north. It is already 10 km from Beirut. The aggressors has succeeded in capturing the town of Ad-Damur. Fierce fighting is continuing all along the Lebanese coast to the south of the capital.

In the central sector, in the Al-Biqa Valley, Syrian troops are actively taking part in battles with the Israeli aggressors. During the past day intensive air battles have taken place there. According to the Syrian military command, Israel has lost 19 planes and Syria 16 in these battles. According to Syrian reports, 23 Israeli tanks have also been put out of action. The ASSOCIATED PRESS says Syria is transferring reinforcements to Lebanon, and its troops there now number nearly 60,000. It has been announced in Damascus that the Syrian president yesterday received an Iranian Government delegation, which expressed full support for Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement in light of the Israeli invasion. REUTER adds that during the meeting, plans for the transfer to Syria and Lebanon of Iranian troops ready to take part in repulsing aggression were discussed.

An important announcement has come from Baghdad. It says the Iraqi leadership has suggested that Iran stop the armed conflict if Iraq withdraws its troops from Iranian territory. Iraq bases its proposal on the need to concentrate all the forces of the Arab and Muslim states on repulsing the Israeli interventionists who have invaded Lebanon.

Tel Aviv's banditlike actions are arousing harsh condemnation throughout the world. Even the Western allies of the United States, Tel Aviv's patron, have been forced to subject Israel to harsh criticism. In a telegram from Bonn it says the foreign ministers of the countries of the Common Market, who gathered yesterday in the West German capital, have demanded that Israel immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemanns, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, announced that the Ten condemn the invasion of Lebanon. We are coming out, he said, in support of respect for Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

According to reports from Brazil, a mass demonstration has taken place there in front of the U.S. Embassy, and the participants have held up to shame the support given to the Israeli expansionists by Washington. The demonstrators have given the U.S. ambassador a letter accusing the United States of encouraging Tel Aviv's politics of genocide vis-a-vis the Palestinian people.

In these conditions the White House is maneuvering and trying to pass itself off as a merciful friend of the Arabs. President Reagan, who is currently in Bonn, announced that the United States will provide $25 million as aid to the victims of the conflict in Lebanon -- truly an amazing hypocrisy on the part of the head of state that arms the Israeli expansionists and gives them the green light for the carrying out of aggressive actions. However, the United States will not eliminate its guilt for the death of the peaceful residents of Lebanon and Syria, for the incalculable sufferings of the Palestinian people.

'Joint American-Israeli Action'

LD101620 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] According to Western news agencies' reports from the American capital, Washington has ordered its nationals to leave the Lebanese capital in the wake of Israel's attack on Lebanon. Most of the American nationals have left Beirut. This odd behavior by the White House has aroused some curiosity.

Why should the American nationals leave the Lebanese capital when Washington's partners have officially declared that their aim is to occupy a part of Lebanese territory 40 kms in depth and that they do not intend to capture Beirut. Moreover, Israeli aircraft bombed Arab homes during their barbarous raids. As to the zone of the American Embassy and other establishments, they remained unharmed. Two days later it has become clear that the aggression against Lebanon is a joint American-Israeli action. As to Tel Aviv's assurances that Beirut would not be subjected to any attack, these are merely for purposes of deception. Israel's plans to occupy Lebanon, including the capture of Beirut, were coordinated with Washington. This was stated by Israeli ministers and was confirmed by President Reagan and U.S. Secretary Haig, who both stated that they fully support Tel Aviv's policy in the Middle East and particularly its aggression against Lebanon.

BOVIN: INTERVENTION WILL NOT SECURE ISRAEL

PM110957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "A Path Leading to an Impasse"]

[Text] Israel's large-scale invasion of Lebanon has sharply exacerbated the Near East situation.

The military-political operation which Israel has launched and which is named -- as if in mockery of commonsense -- "Peace for Galilee" has far-reaching goals.

First and foremost Tel Aviv sets itself the task of routing the Palestinian resistance movement, destroying the PLO's military infrastructure, creating a conflict situation within the PLO and thereby perceptibly weakening the PLO's political significance and role as the representative of the Palestinian people.

According to Israel's design, this is to prepare the ground for the next stage of the Camp David process. On the one hand, the calculation is that a drained, intimidated Lebanon will be prepared to conclude a separate treaty with Israel on the Camp David plan. It is not difficult to guess that such a treaty would deprive the Palestinian resistance of the opportunity to have bases in Lebanon, while the rights of Palestinians living in that country would be limited to refugee status. On the other hand, the weakening of the PLO is intended to change Jordan's stance on the Palestinian question and ensnare it in the Camp David coils.

With such a turn of events, Israel believes, the problem of the formation of an independent Palestinian state will disappear of its own accord and it will be possible to reduce the resolution of the Palestinian question to ephemeral "autonomy" within the framework of "greater Israel."

In other words, Israel wants to obtain on the battlefield what it has not managed to achieve in the Israeli-Egyptian talks on the fate of the West Bank and Gaza. That, in my view, is the main strategic task Tel Aviv has set itself. But there are also parallel tasks.

First, Tel Aviv clearly intends to oust from Lebanon the Syrian units belonging to the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in that country. Israeli strategists are certainly taking into account the tension in Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian relations, and their actions in Lebanon are intended to further restrict Damascus' room to maneuver.

Second, Tel Aviv is concerned by the growth in sentiments in Cairo favoring rapprochement with the Arab world. The strike against the Palestinians, which Arab capitals will undoubtedly associate with Egypt's present stance, is intended to help increase Egyptian-Arab differences -- that is, to strengthen Israel's political rear.

Third, the intervention in Lebanon is intended to generally deepen the disunity in the Arab world, which has already been weakened by differences over Camp David and the Iran-Iraq war. That is the most important question for Israel. After all, a disunited Arab world cannot resist Israeli expansion or give effective assistance to the Palestinians and Lebanese.

From the viewpoint of the people who make Israel's policy the resolution of these tasks means strengthening the country's security. The Lebanese adventure is motivated precisely by Israel's security interests. It goes without saying that every state has the right to see to its security. Including Israel, of course. But even the most elementary political calculations indicate that true, long-term stable security for Israel is impossible without the establishment of normal relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors, including the Palestinians. But what Israel has done in the past and what it is doing now is in striking contradiction to the country's interests. By destroying and burning cities and villages, annihilating many thousands of civilians and displaying extreme presumptiosness [samonadeyannost; literally: self-reliance, self-sufficiency] and disregard for public opinion and international law Israel's rulers are erecting around their country not a wall of security but a wall of hatred, and are leading their people not to peace and prosperity but into an impasse of hostility and privations.

The truth has long been known: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. And that is true not only in relation to individuals, but in relation to peoples too.

The U.S. role in the situation which has arisen merits particular mention. In principle, the Americans would like to reconcile Israel with the so-called "moderate" Arab states. Preferably on an anti-Soviet basis. That is why Washington is against Begin's excessive belligerence, which alienates the Arabs from Israel and spoils the whole anti-Soviet game. The Arab countries have once again been able to see for themselves where the real threat to peace and stability in the region comes from. At the same time the United States naturally has no sympathy for the PLO, and the weakening of the PLO is received there with full -- though perhaps not always overt -- approval.

The main thing is that all Washington's strategic and tactical calculations are dominated by invariable support for Israel. It is this support, despite the dissatisfied grumbling which sometimes emanates from Washington, which is the objective prerequisite and material base for Israel's aggressive actions. "The new Israeli aggression," the TASS statement says, "has undoubtedly been undertaken with the consent and support of Washington, which has armed Israel to the teeth and is pushing it, through its own policy, to perpetrate criminal anti-Arab acts."

Israel's invasion of Lebanon found the leaders of the capitalist world in Versailles. The Paris newspaper LE MATIN wrote of their reaction: "While the heads of state and government were talking in the royal chambers, three wars raged in the world -- between Britain and Argentina, Iran and Iraq and Israel and Lebanon. Three wars over which the inmates of the famous pa lace could only express 'regret.' Israel's broad attack on southern Lebanon is the most convincing evidence of the inability of the United States and its allies to settle the Near East conflict." That is true.

The bloodshed in Lebanon is the direct consequences of the Camp David agreements. By isolating Egypt from the other Arab states, which are opposed to Israel, and ensuring the security of Israel's southwestern borders, Camp David made it possible for Israel to step up the pressure in other directions with impunity. And Tel Aviv has not failed to exploit this opportunity. Hence the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad. Hence the annexation of the Golan Heights. And hence the criminal intervention in Lebanon.

Events have now reached a dangerous pass. The clashes between Israeli and Syrian troops threaten to further escalate the conflict. And if the explosion comes, the responsibility will rest entirely with the Israeli and U.S. ruling circles.

The intervention will resolve nothing -- no political issues. It will only add new, equally complex problems to the old ones. It will tighten still further the belt of hostility and hatred. The belt around Israel....

AAPSO LEADER CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION

LD101348 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- "Israel's large-scale intrusion into Lebanon has sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East. The aim of this military-political action is to strike a blow at the Palestine resistance movement and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon", a TASS correspondent was told by the secretary general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) Nuri' Abd ar-Razzaq.

"I want to draw attention to the fact that the invasion by Israeli troops coincided in time with the opening of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, he went on. "Israel thereby challenged the international community". 'Abd ar-Razzaq stressed that the bandit actions of the aggressors are a direct result of the Camp David deal and the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation". The Reagan administration, the AAPSO leader said, openly sides with the aggressor which has violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. He strongly condemned Washington's position in the United Nations Security Council where the American representative had vetoed a draft resolution demanding that Tel Aviv stop all military actions and unconditionally withdraw its armed forces beyond the internationally recognised borders of Lebanon.

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq spoke highly of the TASS statement which, he said, "accords with the vital interests of the Arab peoples". It is the duty of all countries and peoples to join efforts to cut short the Israeli aggression and ensure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East", the AAPSO secretary general said in conclusion.

CORRECTION: IMPORTANCE OF IRANIAN WORKING CLASS

On page H 9 of the item entitled "Importance of Iranian Working Class Discussed" published in the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT the first paragraph, line one should read:

"Iran's 3-million strong working class [as received] ..." [correcting number, supplying editorial notation]

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FOOD PROGRAM

PM100807 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A 2 June session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the question of the organization of work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum resolution on the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports at the plenum and at the 31 May 1982 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was pointed out that RSFSR working people warmly welcomed the plenum decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and the food program. They are fully resolved to secure a substantial increase in the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising this very year, to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans for sales of grain, meat, milk and other products and their timely processing and full preservation, and to create a reliable basis for a more rapid increase in agricultural production in subsequent years. Considerable work has already been done in this direction on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and a favorable situation is taking shape today. Spring crops have been sown in an organized manner and to higher agrotechnical standards.

The accelerated and stable production of grain, it was pointed out at the session, still remains the central task in agriculture. In the RSFSR, grain production is to be increased to 142 million tons by 1990, and its yield to no less than 20 quintals per hectare. At the same time it is planned to increase the harvests of winter rye, pulse crops, millet, buckwheat and grain corn.

Farms must eliminate laggardness in the production and purchases of industrial crops, particularly sunflowers and sugar beets. It is planned to increase gross yields of sunflowers this year to 3.1 million tons against an annual average of 2.5 million tons in the last 5-year plan. It is planned to increase sugar beet production to 31 million tons in 1982 and 35 million tons by 1990.

The session devoted great attention to increasing production of potatoes, vegetables and melon crops. It was also pointed out that a number of oblasts have become constant consumers of potatoes through importing them from other zones of the republic, although conditions enable them to satisfy their requirements in full by producing their own. The ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Procurement and Trade and the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz are instructed substantially to improve work on potato production and purchases, to create the sector's necessary material and technical base, to improve seed growing, to complete the creation of specialized potato production zones, to eliminate losses during harvesting and to resolve more quickly the question of receiving tubers directly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Work to the value of R400 million, or 90 percent more than in 1981, is to be carried out this year on the construction of projects for the agricultural assimilation of improved land and new sovkhozes on that land. The Gosplan, the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone are instructed to pay very close attention to implementing this task.

The Food Program provides for the average annual production of meat in the republic (carcass weight) to be ensured at a level of 8.4-8.7 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 9.8-10 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan, and milk production at 50-52 and 53-54 million tons respectively. The main ways to increase resources of meat and other livestock products have been determined.

Ministries and departments are instructed to implement comprehensive measures for the further socioeconomic development of villages, to considerably increase the volume of housing, municipal, cultural and domestic construction, to create subsidiary plots, as well as the necessary conditions for getting cadres to stay in the countryside, to improve medical and trade services for the rural population, to accelerate the construction of hard-surfaced internal farm roads and to create reliable telephone communication.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers obliged RSFSR ministers and department leaders to elaborate an efficient system of measures aimed at expediting the Food Program's fulfillment and to submit for the council of ministers' approval the Food Program's indicators for autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, with a view to executing a sharper turn toward resolving proglems of further increasing agricultural production and developing the agro-industrial complex.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers also outlined other measures aimed at improving the work of RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms in ensuring the Food Program's fulfillment. It pointed to the need to increase the influence of soviet ispolkoms on improving agricultural production efficiency and on the unconditional fulfillment of production and procurement plans by every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and to strengthen control over the construction and commissioning of enterprises of the agroindustrial complex.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA ON SOVIETS' ROLE IN FOOD PROGRAM

PM091155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Food Program is the Soviets' Very Important Cause"]

[Text] The USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, elaborated on the initiative and with the direct participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, has been perceived by the Soviet people as a guide to action. The party's strategy for this decade, which brings to the fore the task of improving the supply of food products to the population, develops with new force the labor activeness of the masses, who are fully determined to take substantial steps right away this year along the path of fulfilling the set tasks. The realization of this scientifically substantiated comprehensive program to boost the agrarian and all associated sectors will ensure the rapid advance of our entire national economy and will have tremendous socioeconomic consequences.

Success in resolving the tasks advanced by the party depends largely on the purposeful, harmonious work of all links of the Soviet political system, including the state and its organs and the Soviets. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke of this when addressing the 31 May USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on the Soviets' tasks in realizing the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions.

Precisely the Soviets embody the unity of territorial and sectorial management, and they are simultaneously responsible both for developing production and for improving the quality of services to people. And the more mature our socialist society becomes, the better and more comprehensively these interrelated problems should be resolved.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum defined as the chief management link in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex the agroindustrial association councils which will plan the activity of the agroindustrial complex and manage it as a single whole, at all levels, seeking the balanced development and close cooperation of all its sectors.

They will be set up at sessions of rayon, oblast and kray soviets and autonomous republic supreme soviets. The soviets are to assist the agroindustrial association councils in developing their work, direct and monitor their activity and consistently seek to simplify the organizational structure of agroindustrial complex management, to liquidate superfluous and duplicate links, considerably reduce the size of the managerial apparatus and enhance the responsibility of every link of the agroindustrial complex for increasing production volumes and improving the quality of food commodities.

Under the new conditions the responsibility of soviets at all levels is increased in earnest, and the range of tasks facing them expands. Taking this circumstance into account, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made the necessary changes to the legislative acts on the powers of local organs of authority in the sphere of the leadership of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium emphasized in the adopted resolution that it is one of the chief tasks of the soviets and the organs accountable to them to realize the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and unswervingly implement measures to ensure the proportional and balanced development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex with a view to providing the country with a stable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials and further raising the people's living standards.

The union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums are entrusted with ensuring the active participation of local soviets in resolving the tasks of improving agricultural production efficiency and product quality and further developing socialist competition among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations and with disseminating more widely the soviet's positive experience in the practical resolution of questions connected with realizing the Food Program.

The soviets, their standing commissions, deputies' centers and our entire public must now regard the interests of producing agricultural output as of paramount importance, striving for efficient, organized, profitable work and unconditional fulfillment of plan targets by every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The chief thing toward which the soviets' efforts must now be directed, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, is to ensure increased production of agricultural produce and to improve the work standards of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in fulfilling plan targets. Precisely every one! This is the purpose of the decisive measures provided for in the Food Program to improve the economic activity of laggard farms: Specific measures will be implemented on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz that makes a loss or has low profitability to improve the standard of arable and livestock farming, and practical assistance will be given in strengthening the material and technical base and providing manpower. Strengthening laggard farms and improving their profitability is regarded as a very important part of all the work on ensuring increased agricultural production efficiency.

The soviets and the organs accountable to them can do a great deal in such an important and highly promising matter as helping in the development of private subsidiary plots, horticultural collectives and subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises. It is a questin of creating conditions under which every family living in the countryside can have a personal plot and keep livestock and poultry. By enhancing the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, consumer cooperatives and also plants and factories in making fuller use of the potential of subsidiary plots and by helping them to organize in the grand style as the saying goes, local authorities will help to increase food production considerably and to enhance the prosperity of the population in the countryside and in the city.

Where the soviets really act as masters of the situation they erect a reliable barrier to all sorts of losses, whether it is squandering of agricultural land, fertilizers or herbicides, or losses during the transportation of produce, or spillage during careless storage. Standing commissions, deputies' centers and people's controllers must rouse the public to resolute struggle against any manifestation of mismanagement, laxity or slovenliness. It is a question of our common wealth created through the working people's efforts, and here there can be no leniency toward those who are to blame for our losing what we have managed to produce.

A very important task is the consistent implementation of measures to promote the countryside's social development and to further raise the level of rural inhabitants" well-being culture and medical and consumer services.

"The gap between production growth and social development is more inadmissible today than ever," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "We have outlined a vast program for the restructuring of the countryside and the construction of housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and stores there. There is no need to demonstrate that local soviets are to play first violin in the matter of implementing it. I think that agricultural labor productivity growth must be the chief indicator of the efficiency of their work."

The social transformation of the countryside is a constituent part of the Food Program, and people's mood, their everyday life and their labor, that is, in the final analysis, the results of our collective efforts largely depend on it. Local authorities are to set about improving the living conditions of rural working people still more zealously than before, to strive for unfailing fulfillment of housing, road, municipal and sociocultural building plans and to make a businesslike contribution to cooperation and individual housing construction in the countryside -- to give builders all possible assistance with financial and material resources and to provide for the allocation of construction materials for these purposes.

The Food Program plans a doubling of the volume of sales of consumer services in rural localities during the decade, an improvement in the quality and standard of services for the population and an increase in facilities for ordering all essential kinds of consumer services directly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There will be more extensive construction of laundromats and comprehensive receiving centers for minor repair work and services. Specialized enterprises and organizations will be set up to improve the exploitation in the countryside of the housing fund and municipal and domestic projects. Here, too, success depends to a considerable extent on the people's elected representatives and on their persistence in carrying out planned tasks.

The organization of the food trade and the raising of the standard of trade services for the population largely depend on the soviets. It is planned to extend and rationally locate the network of stores, canteens and other trade enterprises and to improve their work regime to suit the population. The network of kolkhoz markets will be extended, consumer cooperatives will be more active, and there will be an improvement in direct ties between trade and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other members of the agroindustrial complex.

This path will also help to the cadres to the countryside. The further development of activeness, initiative and socialist competition is largely connected with observance of the principles of kolkhoz democracy and with involving workers in the management of sovkhoz affairs, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deemed it necessary regularly to discuss at soviet and at ispolkom and standing commission sessions questions of the observance of democratic principles in managing the affairs of kolkhozes and labor collectives, to activate the participation of standing commissions and deputies' groups and centers in monitoring the fulfillment of soviets decisions, and to enhance and support the initiative of deputies and the soviet aktiv in implementing the Food Program and fulfilling plans and socialist pledges.

It is symbolic that the Food Program's publication coincided with the local soviet election campaign and the widespread preparations in the country to celebrate the USSR's 60th anniversary. "I believe, comrades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, "that we are acting correctly when we seek to greet the jubilee of our multinational state with practical successes in economic building and in improving the oviet people's well-being and culture. That was what Lenin taught us. He saw socialist in ternationalism as a source of the new society's strength and a means of rallying millions of working people in the struggle for socialism and communism."

KAZAKHSTAN RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD101430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to the Kazakh SSR. This award has been conferred for the successes of the Kazakh people in economic and cultural construction and to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Kazakhstan with Russia.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have warmly and cordially congratulated the working people of the Kazakh Republic on the remarkable jubilee -- the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia -- and on the award to the republic of the Order of Lenin. The message of congratulation says that all fraternal peoples of our homeland are marking this great holiday together with the Kazakh people.

The sources of political, economic and cultural links between the Kazahk and Russian peoples go back many centuries. The close cohesion with Russia had become the turning point in the history of Kazakhstan. Together with the proletariat of Russia, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the working people of Kazakhstan actively participated in the struggle against Czarist autocracy and local feudals for the triumph of socialist ideals. The victory of the Great October has delivered the Kazakh people forever from oppression and lawlessness, opened before it wide vistas of social progress, the formation of its own national statehood and the development of economy and culture.

During the Great Patriotic War the sons and daughters of Kazakhstan fought courageously against fascist invaders for the freedom, honor and independence of our homeland. In the postwar period the republic has achieved a high rate of economic development. Its economy is an integral part of the country's single national economic complex and has made a weighty contribution to the construction of a developed socialist society. Today's Kazakhstan is one of the country's main granaries.

At the same time the republic is a region of many branches of industry. The image of contemporary Kazakhstan is determined by powerful fuel energy complexes, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemistry and light and food industry. The heroic virgin lands epic was a glowing demonstration of fraternal cooperation and friendship of the peoples. Kazakhstan's thousands of millions of poods of grain, and increasing output of animal husbandry produce are a significant contribution on the part of the republic's working people to the country's Food Program.

The material and cultural standard of living of Kazakhstan's working people is constantly improving. Housing construction is underway on a broad scale; every year hundreds of schools, kindergartens, shops, hospitals, clubs, cinemas and sports facilities are opened in towns and villages.Science, culture and education have attained new heights.

All this bears convincing witness to the advantages of the socialist order and to the vital force of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

The working people of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of the republican party organization, are struggling to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that all the working people of Kazakhstan will continue to devote all their efforts, knowledge and energy to further strengthening the economic and defense potential of the motherland and will mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new achievements in communist construction.

KUNAYEV OPENS ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

LD110656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Alma Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, is in gaudy festive garb. The republic is today marking the 250th anniversary of its voluntary union with Russia. Colorful posters and banners tell of the unbreakable friendship of the two fraternal peoples. At this very moment in the Lenin Palace trumpet fanfares are announcing the opening of a solemn session of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR in which representatives of party, administrative, trade union and komsomol organizations, labor collectives and soldiers of the Soviet army are participating.

All union republics, Moscow, Leningrad. Bashkirskaya ASSR and Tatarskaya ASSR have sent delegations to the festivities in Alma Ata. The solemn session was opened by Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee. Those present in the hall applauded the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR, the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan and all of the working people of the republic on the occasion of the momentous jubilee and the award of the Order of Lenin to Kazakhstan.

ARKHIPOV PRESENTS AWARD TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PM091117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Order of the Banner"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow on 28 May to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The chamber received an important award -- the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples — for having done much fruitful work to develop Soviet trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with foreign countries. I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the collective and attached the order to the chamber's banner.

B.A. Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, talked about the chamber's activity and its participation in the implementation of the 5-year plan targets.

FEDOROV URGES GREATER USE OF OIL BYPRODUCTS

PM091535 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 May 82 p 2

[Article by V. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry: "Oil: Refining, Not Burning It"]

[Text] In line with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the country's petroleum refining and petrochemical industry is developing at a steady fast rate in the current 5-year plan, as in previous years. The sector's present complexion is determined by high unit capacity modern technological systems, progressive highly productive equipment, a broad range of valuable products derived from oil and of basic chemical raw materials. Positive changes in the structure of production have become more clearly apparent. Preferential growth has been ensured in the production of high octane gasolines, low sulfur diesel fuels, lubricants with additives, new types of synthetic rubber to replace natural rubber and longer-lasting radial-play tires. There has been a noticeable step forward in increasing production efficiency and improving work quality in all components of the economic mechanism.

Having launched widespread socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the sector's workers fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of the jubilee year ahead of schedule. A weighty contribution was made to these successes by production pacemakers and innovators and participants in the mass movement for maximum labor productivity at every work station and the maximum use of internal reserves and equipment potential. The sector's headquarters has received dozens of reports on the completion of personal plans for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

The decisions of the recent party Central Committee plenum and the profoundly well-argued report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which outlined the main paths for implementing the Food Program, gave rise to a new upsurge of creative energy among labor collectives. The party's appeal to make it the whole people's most important task to sharply develop the economy's agrarian sector was fervently supported at oil refining and petrochemical industry enterprises producing the most diverse output for arable farmers.

Our ministry's enterprises fully met the pledges for the supply of products to agriculture in terms of the results of the first 4 months of the year and the first half of May. These days plants and associations are launching a search for new reserves for increasing production of these products so as to make the sector's contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program even weightier.

While noting what has been done, we can see at the same time serious shortcomings in our industry's work, particularly in the capital construction sphere and in the introducing scientific and technical achievements and improving the style and methods of management. Not all enterprises are fulfilling their plan targets and contracts for the supply of finished products. The speediest elimination of these omissions will make it possible to make better use of the sector's tremendous production potential.

It remains a most important task both in the current 5-year plan and in the long term to use petroleum more efficiently. This is made urgent on the one hand by the considerable increase in public expenditure on extracting oil connected with the shift of the main extracting base to regions of Siberia and the north where access is difficult and, on the other hand, by the rapid growth in national economic demand for motor fuels, lubricants and other petroleum products. Oil is now an irreplaceable source of raw materials for the production of plastics, rubbers, synthetic fibers, detergents and many many other chemical and petrochemical products.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has pointed out that "increasing crude oil production will yield little if a considerable part of it is burned as fuel oil instead of being used for obtaining more valuable forms of fuel and petrochemical products...." The fuel balance structure which has emerged in which nearly half the oil sent for refining is burned in thermal power station furnaces and in boiler houses is clearly contrary to modern principles of economic management.

Fuel oil, byproduct of primary distillation, can be successfully used as an extra raw material for producing a whole range of motor fuels and other petroleum products in short supply. By sending it for secondary refining we can reduce the expenditure of oil on the production of each ton of motor fuel by over 50 percent. With the present production scale this is equivalent to a real saving of tens of millions of tons of "black gold."

Domestic industry has now done sufficient preparatory scientific and technical work to redirect the sector toward the intensive use of petroleum raw materials by processing them in greater depth. The first steps have already been taken in this direction. In operation at the Angarsk and Krememchug plants are the "GK-3" complex combined systems which have made it possible to increase the yield of high-quality light petroleum products from West Siberian oil to 70 percent. Catalytic systems for in-depth oil refining are operating successfully in Omsk, Ufa and Ryazan.

The positive results obtained in the operation of these installations were the basis for developing a new generation of even more powerful systems in which the processes of the primary and in-depth processing of raw materials are combined in an integrated complex. Such a system essentially constitutes an independent plant. The advantage of such giants is that one such complex ensures the production of a whole range of petroleum products and obviates the need to build separate highly specialized installations.

We are planning to build five of these powerful systems in the current 5-year plan and two of them -- the Moscow and Pavlodar oil refineries -- will go into operation in the very near future. The collectives of the Glavmospromstroy No 1 state construction and installation association and the Moscow oil refinery have pledged to commission the near-complete combined installation complex by the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

A long-term program for increasing the efficiency of use of petroleum raw materials in the country's main oil refining centers has been formulated in collaboration with local party, state and Soviet organizations. In Azerbaijan, for example, a comprehensive program has been approved for completing the fund ental modernization of the Baku refineries which envisages deepening oil refinir nsiderably. Similar decisions have been taken in Kazakhstan, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and other regions. The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to obtain extra motor fuels, chemical raw materials and other valuable products worth tens of millions of roubles from the same amount of crude oil by the end of the 5-year period.

The scientific research and design planning organizations of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building have done much to create highly productive equipment and efficient in-depth oil refining processes. But development projects are sometimes not conducted at the requisite standard and new equipment often does not meet present-day requirements of economy and reliability, and this makes it difficult to introduce progressive technology. It is necessary to considerably increase the contribution of sector and academic institutes to the solution of these problems and to make closer and more fruitful the creative cooperation between scientific research and design planning organization and industrial enterprises.

The implementation of our plans for the rational use of petroleum raw materials will also depend to a decisive extent on the quantity of heavy oil residues that we are able to channel into further refining. The central planning organs under whose authority the distribution of fuel and energy resources falls must have an important say here. Clearly, a targeted comprehensive program should be formulated envisaging a consistent and planned reduction in the proportion of fuel oil as a fuel and its replacement, where possible, with coal, gas and oil shale.

I should like to express one more idea. To date the shaping of production and capital investment plans and the formulation of other main indicators for indissolubly interlinked subsectors -- oil refining and petrochemicals -- have been carried out by two sector sections at the USSR Gosplan: namely, the oil and gas industry and chemical industry sections. This situation leads to various failures of coordination in planning and to a disruption of proportions within sectors. It would thus seem expedient to establish an independent petroleum refining and petro-chemical industry section within the Gosplan structure. This would help to coordinate more accurately the fulfillment of the great tasks set for the sector by the 26th Party Congress.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE -- Builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline are now working on the Tatar ASSR sector. Work there will be completed next April. The entire pipeline will be in service in 1984. It will be of great advantage to West European countries, because without it they would suffer a gas shortage. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

TYUMEN PRODUCTION -- Tyumen gasworkers have produced 90 billion cubic meters of natural gas and chemical raw material since the beginning of the year. Almost 1.2 billion cubic meters of this were produced above plan. The plan was achieved 7 weeks earlier than last year. This success is primarily due to the intensive development of the Urengoy gas field, which is the country's chief gas field. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

ARCTIC OIL STUDY -- The Soviet Union has begun detailed studies of the continental shelf in the western section of the Soviet Arctic zone. Prospecting for oil and gas on the Arctic ghelf is directed by (Valdimar Ienkevich), who told Radio Moscow that prospects for finding oil and gas in the [words indistinct] were good. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

IRTYSH SHIPPING -- Rivermen of the Irtysh shipping line have successfully begun navigation in the northern latitudes. Cargo ships have already delivered additional loads of building materials and food provisions to many towns and settlements in the polar area. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]

UZBEK TRACTOR EXPORTS -- The Uzbek agricultural machinery factory has exported a consignment of tractors to the People's Republic of Mozambique. International demand for the products of Uzbek machinery factories is considerable. The said factory's machinery products are being exported to over (?60) countries around the world. Meanwhile, the products of the Uzbek machinery factories are being displayed in international exhibitions and (?fairs). Foreign companies are well aware of the [word indistinct] superiority of the agricultural machinery produced in the Uzbek SSR. In fact, they are concluding contracts for the purchase of this machinery. We would be justified in saying that the Soviet Union holds first place in producing and exporting agricultural machinery. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Jun 82 GF]

SALYUT-SOYUZ SPACE FLIGHT TASKS REPORTED

LD081344 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 8 Jun, TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev continue the planned exploration aboard the orbital Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-5 complex.

Geophysical experiments hold a major place in the programme of the crew's work. The experiments are being conducted in the interests of science and different branches of the national economy. The cosmonauts are using spectro and radiometrical equipment, the MKF-6M and KATE-140 cameras for observation and photography of the earth's surface.

To test methods of explorations from outer space of the condition of the farm lands the crew are collecting operative information about the lands in different parts of the country.

The previous manned flight testified to the high efficiency of the observations and photography of the earth's surface for determining general regularities of its structure. On assignment of geologists, the crew of the Salyut-7 station are continuing explorations of large circular formations and fractures of the earth's crust for a more rational planning of the search for mineral deposits. The cosmonauts are also observing the world ocean to spot areas of commercial fishing.

According to the data of telemetric measurements, the flight of the orbital Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5 complex is proceeding normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel fine.

TASS ANNOUNCES COSMOS-1378 LAUNCHED 10 JUN

LD110650 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1378, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday.

It has on board scientific apparatus for further exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes; maximum distance from the earth -- 682; and minimum distance from the earth -- 648 kilometress; the orbit's inclination -- 82.5 degrees.

The satellite has on board a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements, a telemetric system for transmitting back to earth instrument readings.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

PAPER REPORTS ON OIL POLLUTION REMEDIES

PM71525 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 May carries on page 6 a 900-word V. Tsybulskiy interview entitled "Helping the Ocean" with Candidate of Technical Sciences M.P. Nesterova, chief of the [presumably Moscow P.P. Shirshov] Oceanology Institute Analytical Laboratory, on methods and materials currently used or being developed in the Soviet Union to combat the problem of oil pollution at sea. Among those outlined are a specially-treated perlite which absorbs 20 times its own weight in oil spillage, a pollution-free method of cleaning out tankers using an emulsion, oil-consuming bacteria, liquid polyurethane to contain oil slicks, and dispersants. The interviewee points out that "all the materials developed in the analytical laboratory have been tested in natural conditions — in the Baltic and Black Seas. They have been proved harmless to living organisms."